FBIS DAILY REPORT

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CONTADORA, CENTRAL AMERICAN MEETING POSTPONED

FL140040 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Mexico City, 13 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- The Mexican Foreign Secretariat announced today that the Contadora Group considers it necessary to postpone the plenipotentiaries meeting which was scheduled for Thursday and Friday of this week in Panama.

Without specifying the date of the next meeting, the Foreign Secretariat said that the joint meeting between the Contadora Group and Central American nations had been postponed in order to bring about better condition that would permit reaching basic political understandings on peace and cooperation in Central America.

GUYANA'S HOYTE ADDRESSES ACP MEETING ON SUGAR

FL132120 Bridgetown CANA in English 2044 GMT 13 Feb 85

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Feb 13, CANA -- Guyana today urged developing countries seeking a better sugar sales deal with Europe to take practical steps to secure their vital interests. The prompting came from Prime Minister Desmond Hoyte while opening a three-day meeting here of ministers with responsibility for sugar in the African, Caribbean, and Pacific (ACP) group of countries.

Hoyte, a former ACP spokesman on sugar, told the ministers meeting, in the heart of a sugar cane estate three miles east of Georgetown, not to think that by some magic or by some extraneous circumstances we are going to overcome our problems and protect our sugar interests. He suggested they decide on practical steps which must be taken in the light of the current problems facing sugar in order to secure our vital interests.

ACP countries say one of the major problems was the European Economic Community's (EEC) refusal to raise the price it pays for cane sugar imported from ACP states. ACP countries have a guaranteed European market for 1.3 million tonnes of sugar. Developing countries say there is also a threat of Europe allowing non-ACP countries to meet production shortfalls.

We are not beggars, said Hoyte. What we are asking for is to be able to trade on fair terms, and with respect to the EEC in particular, to gain access for our sugar at a guaranteed price in terms of the sugar protocol.

The ACP group was prepared to help itself, he remarked, but what we find intolerable and what we must protest against with all the power at our command is the weighing of the scale against us in a systematic way.

He told the ministers: We are not without leverage. What we require is to take stock of our position, as very often we perceive that all the cards are with the European Economic Community. But, this is not so.

He continued: We have resources that they require and we have other political advantages which are of importance to them, but we need to identify these things, so that is our discussions, in our deliberations, we can...get the maximum leverage for ourselves. The prime minister said sugar was the lifeblood for Guyana and several other ACP states.

Delegates opened their business sessions shortly after the formal opening of the meeting. Countries represented at the meeting include Guyana, Barbados, Belize, Jamaica, St Christopher and Nevis, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago. Others are the Congo, Fiji, Kenya, the Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Swaziland, Tanzania, Luanda, and Zimbabwe.

Hoyte said the time had come for the ACP countries to diversify the sugar industry. However, he said that as far as Guyana was concerned it is arrant nonsense to say that we must divest out of sugar, as this cannot be done within a century because sugar has been so intricately interwoven into our social and economic fabric that it is going to be the labour of generation upon generation to reduce it to a situation of importance but not of dominance.

He described the ACP sugar industry as being under siege and urged the group of developing countries to close ranks to protect it. Whatever we do, we have to start upon the basis of unity, he said.

Hoyte told the delegates that the ACP countries had been collaborating in several fora, adding: The time has come when we need to establish some kind of formal mechanism in order to strengthen and give effectiveness and continuity to our cooperation so that on an ongoing basis we can be exchanging information, knowledge, and techniques about the management of sugar cane and about the products which we can derive from sugar cane and about all matters which are relevant to the production and marketing of sugar cane.

In a brief address, deputy secretary general of the ACP group, Edwin Carrington, welcomed the opportunity the meeting offered for an in-depth discussion on sugar-related ACP problems.

NEW ECLA EXECUTIVE SECRETARY APPOINTED

PY132145 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0238 GMT 13 Feb 85

[By Albino Mallo]

[Excerpts] Santiago, 12 Feb (EFE) -- The new executive secretary of ECLA, Argentine Norberto Gonzalez, said today that the increasingly effective cooperation among Latin American countries is fundamental. Norberto Gonzalez was appointed today by UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to replace Enrique Iglesias who will become the foreign minister of Uruguay on 1 March. A UN functionary for 20 years, Norberto Gonzalez has held the post of ECLA deputy executive secretary since 1979, and was acting executive secretary whenever Iglesias was absent.

In an exclusive interview with EFE, Gonzalez said that ECLA wants to broaden its cooperation with the governments of the member countries, providing them with technical assistance and all possible help so that they can execute their economic policies in the best manner. Talking about the economic future, Gonzalez said that some countries show signs of recovery, although in a slow, unequal, and even uncertain manner since everything moves according to an international economy that is not all that clear.

Summing up his opinion, the new ECLA executive secretary expressed his belief that one can be cautiously optimistic, staying alert and trying to push things toward the positive side so that the recovery can be general and steady.

Gonzalez also said that the Latin American foreign debt, which now stands at $360 billion, can be renegotiated to provide some breathing room, but that it will be with us for a long number of years because the interest and principal must be repaid.

FOREIGN MINISTRY SECRETARY KELLY RESIGNS

PY131518 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1136 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 13 Feb (NA) -- High-ranking Radical party sources have asserted that Foreign Relations Secretary Elsa Kelly has submitted her resignation because of disagreements with Foreign Minister Dante Caputo. Kelly's resignation marks the second crisis within the Foreign Ministry since 10 December 1983. The first one took place with the resignation of Hugo Gobbi, current ambassador to Spain, as the Foreign Ministry secretary for special affairs.

According to the sources, one of the reasons for Kelly's decision appeared in July 1984 when she learned through the media that Argentina and Great Britain would allegedly meet in Bern, Switzerland, to try to resume talks over the Malvinas issue.

The current Foreign Ministry authorities, following the hierarchical order, are: Foreign Minister Dante Caputo, Foreign Relations and Worship Secretary Elsa Kelly, and Foreign Ministry Secretary for Special Affairs Jorge Sabatto.

Although Kelly's decision to resign had been made some days ago, nothing was said about it since the former diplomat wanted to avoid causing "any type of unrest" that could harm the Radical government.

Although it is believed that the official announcement will explain that she had resigned for "personal reasons," it is known that in a series of decisions made lately by Caputo, Kelly had been "excluded." For example, Caputo appointed Sabatto to replace him in seeing Brazilian President-elect Tancredo Neves off, thus bypassing Kelly's authority. Moreover, and although it may be maintained that the decision was made "due to lack of space," Caputo placed Sabatto and Marcelo Delpch on the 13th floor of the new Foreign Ministry building -- Caputo is on the 14th floor -- instead of placing Kelly, who is the second most important member of this ministry, below his office. The sources predicted that Kelly's resignation "will have some repercussions" within the Radical Civic Union party structure, but they refrained from making any further comments in this regard.

The first sign of Kelly's eventual exit was the news that the Argentine Government had proposed her as a candidate for the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

[Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish at 1404 GMT on 13 February 1985 reports that "according to the Foreign Ministry today, Foreign Relations Secretary Elsa Kelly today submitted her resignation to President Raul Alfonsin. It was also disclosed that Elsa Kelly will now act as Argentine representative to the Inter-American Human Rights Commission."]

FURTHER ON URUGUAYAN PRESIDENT-ELECT'S VISIT

Holds Press Conference

PY131316 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0205 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (TELAM) -- Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti today agreed with Argentine President Raul Alfonsin on the need to build a bridge linking Colonia with Buenos Aires, a gas pipeline, and an electrical integration network.

Sanguinetti made these statements during a press conference this afternoon at the General San Martin Cultural Center just before returning to Montevideo. Sanguinetti also announced that on 1 March a new chapter in the integration of the River Plate Basin will begin which will be a part of the larger work of Latin American integration.

After reading an agreement signed with President Alfonsin, Sanguinetti pointed out that Argentine democratization is a year ahead of the Uruguayan process and has provided Uruguay valuable experience. Sanguinetti said that President Alfonsin expressed his desire for extensive Argentine-Uruguayan cooperation in the commercial, cultural, and scientific fields.

Sanguinetti went on to say that the present time is marked by the democratization of political life and the economic crisis, which is the greatest burden we have had to face since the Great Depression of 1929.

With regard to the situation of political prisoners in his country, Sanguinetti said: They will be given all of the guarantees of a state of law in an effort to reunite all Uruguayan families. Regarding those arrested under a democratic regime, a difference should be made between those who shed blood -- who cannot benefit from a general amnesty which will be discussed by Congress -- and those who struggled against the dictatorship.

Sanguinetti referred to the mechanisms of direct consultation established with President Alfonsin and his desire that during his inauguration on 1 March a meeting be held by ALADI so that all of the presidents attending the inauguration can give their ideas about integration.

With regard to the situation of officers who acted under the de facto government, Sanguinetti said that according to his country's juridical tradition, those who committed common crimes will be tried by regular courts and those who violated military regulations by military courts.

With regard to foreign policy, Sanguinetti expressed support for the Nonaligned Movement. He added: Because we are a poor country we are part of the Third World. He also expressed support for the Contadora Group in accordance with the undeniable Uruguayan peaceful tradition.

Sanguinetti-Alfonsin Statement

PY131517 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2357 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (TELAM) -- Today Uruguayan President-elect Julio Sanguinetti and Argentine President Raul Alfonsin agreed to take advantage of the presence of various Latin American heads of state in Montevideo on 1 March, when Julio Sanguinetti will be sworn in as Uruguayan president, to exchange ideas and to make a joint effort in that direction. The agreement was disclosed yesterday afternoon by Walter Nissi, a member of Sanguinetti's press office.

In the document the two heads of state voiced their steadfast desire to fulfill their peoples' just demands through strengthening the recovered democratic institutions by means of superior formulas to achieve economic and social development. The document adds that, within that spirit, the two president analyzed the various tools used for for the development of Latin American cooperation and integration, reasserting their determination to strenghten and promote all measures that will allow the materialization of those objectives and thus fulfill the historic mandate of a coexistence marked by common interests.

It was pointed out that Sanguinetti and Alfonsin exchanged views about joint Latin American action on the foreign debt problem and agreed to give their utmost support to the Cartagena group, of which Uruguay will hold the secretaryship temporarily. It was noted that the Uruguayan president-elect voiced his full support for the declaration in favor of peace and disarmament signed in New Delhi by the Group of Six.

The document goes on to point out that the two presidents agreed to adopt measures aimed at invigorating Argentine-Uruguayan economic integration and, in the near future, to intensify the level of bilateral exchange through the strengthening of the Argentine-Uruguayan Economic Cooperation Agreement [Convenio Argentino-Uruguayo de Cooperacion Economica -- CAUCE]. They also agreed on the need to reach important agreements on other aspects of reciprocal economic relations.

It was stated that the two parties agreed to give the CAUCE the greatest political impetus. A ministerial level meeting will be held within the next 45 days. It was also noted that they especially examined the mechanisms to expand cooperation in the agricultural and livestock fields, which are granted preferential treatment.

The two presidents also discussed other important issues linked to physical, scientific, and technological integration, pointing to the need to undertake joint feasibility studies for the construction of the Buenos Aires-Colonia bridge and the gas pipeline between the two countries, as well as for science and technology research programs.

The document ends by stating that "with the firm determination to fulfill these lofty objectives, the presidents agreed to institutionalize a permanent and reciprocal consultation system, and each party will appoint high-level special representatives to make sure that the adopted decisions are implemented and to propose measures aimed at more effective integration."

FORMER FOREIGN MINISTER FAVORS LEASING FORMULA

PY122125 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1725 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 12 Feb (NA) -- Former Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion today voiced support of a leasing arrangement for the Malvinas Islands between Argentina and Great Britain, and confirmed that he will be a member of the Argentine delegation that will participate in a 2-day academic seminar in the United States which will deal with the Malvinas dispute and the prospects for the resumption of talks between Argentina and Great Britain.

Camilion said that "a free and peaceful transfer of sovereignty will never take place" without going through "a transition arrangement, which could be the leasing of the islands in this case."

The former official on the military government led by General Roberto Viola, retired, stated that the idea of implementing a leasing arrangement "is a very difficult one, but not an incongruity," adding that "it would have been easier before, but that "after the 1982 war" both parties showed great resistance to negotiations.

Regarding the seminar that will be held in the city of Washington, United States, Camilion stated that it will consist of "meetings of an academic level" with the goal of "finding paths to a peaceful solution" to the conflict between Argentina and Great Britain.

GOVERNMENT WARNS POLITICAL PARTIES, UNIONS

PY140220 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0048 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Excerpt] La Paz, 13 Feb (EFE) -- The Bolivian Government today warned against any attempts by the extreme left and the extreme right political sectors to interrupt the democratic process and the June general elections. Information Minister and Government Spokesman Mario Rueda Pena today strongly criticized the Bolivian Workers Federation [COB] which, although it did not declare an indefinite general strike, did declare a state of emergency and called for the mobilization of the country's workers. The mobilization implies that the workers must adopt the measures they deem necessary to cope with the national crisis and must defend their economic interests which were affected by the economic decisions the government implemented on 9 February.

Minister Rueda Pena said that there are signs that Trotskiyite political and labor sectors might be inclined to disregard the current government's authority and take over the government. He termed the COB decision a provocation, because the workers organization seems bent on overlooking the government's authority, and controlling the strategic sectors of the national economy, thus allowing for the violent interruption of democracy. The minister said that along with the destabilizing intentions of the trade unions there are ultrarightist sectors that are interested in pressuring the workers to declare a general strike that can serve as a pretext for a coup d'etat.

ADN CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC PACKAGE

PY121410 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Excerpt] The Nationalist Democratic Action [ADN] has issued a statement in which it repudiates the economic package that has been issued by the Democratic and Popular Unity Government. In addition, the statement harshly criticizes the Siles Zuazo Government.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON RESUMED TALKS WITH CHILE

PY131523 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] During the Santo Domingo meeting, Bolivian Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste had a chance to hold talks regarding Bolivia's landlocked situation. The Santo Domingo summit thawed Bolivian-Chilean relations. Edgar Camacho noted that the Santo Domingo summit had the proper atmosphere for resuming the Bolivian-Chilean talks.

[Begin Camacho recording] We had an informal meeting at the Colombian Embassy as a result of an initiative by the (?Colombian foreign minister). We had an informal talk with the Chilean foreign minister with whom we discussed in detail the steps that have been taken to undertake a direct dialogue and future negotiations on Bolivia's problem. However, we found that in view of the prevailing circumstances, we are as yet unable to tackle this issue in a more direct manner. Therefore, we have decided to wait for a better time to undertake a dialogue [word indistinct]. [end recording]

The Bolivian foreign minister noted that the decision to leave the discussion of the subject for another time does not mean that the Chilean official had adopted a negative attitude. According to Bolivian Foreign Minister Edgar Camacho Omiste, at the initiative of the Colombian Foreign Ministry, Chilean and Bolivian diplomatic representatives held a meeting of rapprochment in Santo Domingo. The possibility of a future and more formal meeting between the two representatives has not been ruled out.

ABROGATION OF NATIONAL SECURITY LAW RECOMMENDED

PY042035 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 3 Feb 85 p 6

[Text] In a document called the "Sao Paulo Letter," Brazilian state justice secretaries propose a complete reorganization of the government information services and the abolition of the National Security Law. This letter was approved yesterday afternoon at the end of the 2d National Congress of State Justice Secretaries which took place at the Maksoud Plaza Hotel in Sao Paulo.

After 3 days of work, the participants recommended several prerequisites for summoning a national constituent assembly. These recommendations will be submitted to President-elect Tancredo Neves.

In their document, the state justice secretaries request a complete revision of the country's electoral system to include, if possible, use of computers, abolition of interparty subgroups and of the straight ticket vote, permission for party coalitions, annulment of district votes, and voting by the illiterate. In addition, the document requests modification of the laws in order to ensure complete freedom of organization and work by labor unions and political parties.

Another important suggestion by the justice secretaries is that once the constituent assembly approves the constitutional letter, it should be immediately submitted to a popular referendum to be ratified. Regarding the abolition of the National Security Law, the "Sao Paulo Letter" points out that the law's objectives should be compatible with the democratic order of the new republic.

POLICE DEPARTMENT HEAD REPORTS NEW CONTROLS

PY120230 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Luis de Oliveira Santos, the new superintendant of the Amazonas Federal Police Departments, today reported in Manaus that this department will continue adopting measures against drug traffickers in the region.

The superintendent added that among other measures, his department will strengthen the controls regarding the entrance of foreigners, especially from Bolivia and Colombia and the control in the interior of the Amazon, namely the headwaters of the Negro and Solimoes Rivers where the Amazon coca plantations are centered. [passage indistinct]

NEW INTERIOR MINISTER DISCUSSES CURRENT SITUATION

PY131256 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpt] New Interior Minister Ricardo Garcia Rodriguez appealed for the continuation of the process that will lead to the full enforcement of the 1980 Contitution. He added that we must see to it that the country grows and that it works hard to achieve the well-being that we all desire.

During his first meeting with the media, Minister Garcia termed the current situation serious and important for Chile.

[Begin Garcia recording] This current situation is a very serious and important time for Chile. We must continue to carry out the process that will lead us to the full enforcement of our Constitution. At the same time we carry out the process, we need and must see to it that the country develops, that it works hard, in order to achieve the well-being that we all desire. [end recording]

Referring to the journalists, he said that people in this profession as well as the media as a whole represent an important sector in Chile and that he is certain that they will cooperate with the government.

AD, BUSINESS GROUPS REACT TO BUCCI'S APPOINTMENT

PY140230 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2101 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Santiago, 13 Feb, (EFE) -- Outgoing Finance Minister Luis Escobar Cerda has said that the negotiations with the IMF will not be affected by the changes in the Chilean cabinet, specifically by the change of finance minister.

The Democratic Alliance [AD], an opposition party, has termed the change of finance ministers untimely, adding that it represents the return of an unsuccessful economic team, whose shortcomings the people are still suffering from. The AD was thus referring to Bucci's background in the economic theories of the Chicago school inspired by Milton Friedman.

However, Bucci himself remarked that people tend to establish relations between words, persons, or even concepts far too easily, adding that he will not adopt anything specific before studying the problems.

The president of the Agricultural Producers Confederation, Domingo Duran, was not pleased with Escobar's dismissal because he considers that it will be difficult to find another person with his capacity and views.

Angel Fantucci, president of the Industrialist and Metallurgical Association, said that a high degree of understanding and contact between the businessmen and government sectors had been attained with Escobar.

CUADRA DISMISSES POSSIBILITY OF APPOINTED CONGRESS

PY131943 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Minister Secretary General of the Presidency Francisco Javier Cuadra said that the possibility of an appointed congress must be fully dismissed. He added that the Constitution, which was approved by the people in 1980, provides for a transition period that ends in 1989 and that in this regard, the pledge to strictly abide by the Constitution and the laws will be honored without any changes.

Minister Cuadra met with journalists accredited to Government House at the end of a coordination meeting with the authorities in charge of the country's internal security which was presided over by the new interior minister, Ricardo Garcia. [recorded passage indistinct]

Minister Cuadra added that it was a lengthy working meeting during which Minister Garcia requested information he needs to make some important decisions in the next few days. Cuadra said that the decisions are related to several current government operations. [recorded passage indistinct]

In referring to the situation in Chile, Cuadra said that it is absolutely normal and there are no noteworthy problems. He reiterated what has been stated by other government authorities in the sense that the necessary measures to safeguard the normal development of the Vina del Mar festival will be implemented.

He was also asked whether the security policy will face any changes with the new interior minister. Here is his response:

[Begin recording] The instruction that the president of the Republic has given the interior minister is to continue with the same order and security policy and to make good use of all human and material resources [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

When asked about the current situation of the press, Cuadra said that this subject has not been discussed in detail. The minister secretary of the presidency also referred to the speech made by President Pinochet during the swearing in ceremony for the two new ministers. He said that the chief of state had pointed out the need to take urgent action so that the various measures that regulated institutionalization may materialize, that is, that the legal, political, and obviously the social and economic bases be established so that the Constitution may be fully enforced by 1989.

When asked whether all this entailed a prompt resumption of political activities, Minister Cuadra said that this is a subject that is being analyzed.

Although classes are about to start in the universities, which have been some of the main centers of agitation, Minister Cuadra said that no special measures have been taken.

[Begin recording] Absolutely nothing special has been done. The normal thing is that the universities carry out their academic activities free of agitation, in the most normal way possible. The citizenry contributes with its resources to the state, which in turn allocates them to the universities to form professionals and technicians who will replace the generations that currently are managing the country. The university students are persons who have a great responsibility to the entire country and most of them are aware of this. [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Cuadra said that it is only logical that the students take advantage of this opportunity which the country grants them so that they may contribute with their knowledge and thus enrich the country's creative potential.

He was also asked whether this new phase contemplated the possibility of resuming dialogue with the opposition. Cuadra answered that this has always been one of the subjects which the government has promoted. [recorded passage indistinct]

Cuadra was then asked whether the government might appoint a congress.

[Begin recording] Absolutely not. This possibility must be fully dismissed. The 1980 Constitution provides for a transition that ends in 1989 and in this regard the pledge to fully abide by the Constitution and the laws will be honored without any changes. [end recording]

Minister Cuadra also said that there was no information on the case of the persons banished to Pisagua.

MEDIA REPORTEDLY MISUSES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

PY140150 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] A U.S. State Department document reports on the progress made by Chile in the field of human rights, Chilean Foreign Ministry sources have reported. However, this document has been used by some international news agencies in a prejudicial manner, the sources added.

The document, which was presented by the U.S. State Department to the U.S. Congress, was used arbitrarily by international news agencies which emphasized certain parts of the document while ignoring others which clearly show the progress made in the field of human rights in Chile. The following are some of the points missed by the international news agencies: the recognition of the freedom of action that the judicial branch has in Chile; the permanent process of return of exiles to the country; the progress attained in the field of freedom of association as a consequence of the opening of dialogue promoted by the government in 1983.

The U.S. State Department report implicitly recognizes the reasons for which the Chilean Government was forced to decree the state of siege by admitting that political violence and terrorism increased significantly in 1984 and that 735 acts of terrorism took place that same year.

The U.S. report likewise recognizes the relation between the terrorist attacks and the action carried out by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front, an armed communist group. It also mentions the evident support from Cuba, Nicaragua, Libya, and other socialist countries to this front.

The report also states that Chile is enforcing a serious economic policy, and regarding the government's concern for social problems, says that Chile has one of the most progressive policies in this respect within the Third World. Regarding labor rights, the document points out the respect for the ILO principles that exists in Chile.

Finally, the document reports that basic rights are respected in Chile, such as religious freedom, and notes that minorities are not subjected to discrimination.

FPMR GUERRILLA WARFARE SCHOOL FOUND IN LA CALERA

PY122335 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 2200 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] A guerrilla school has been found in La Calera, according to a communique from the National Social Communications Agency [Dinacos]. The communique says that the guerrilla school was found in the El Olivo region in La Calera and it belongs to the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR] which is the armed branch of the proscribed Communist Party.

The communique says that after exhaustive investigations, nine subversive criminals were detained as they were receiving instruction at the guerrilla school. Urban and rural guerrilla instructors with a great knowledge of subversive and terrorist techniques, which they had learned in Cuba, taught at the school. Guerrilla warfare manuals, maps, plans, notebooks, and false identification documents were found in the school. The security forces also confiscated a supply of weapons and explosive material.

The detained persons are Luis Morales de la Pina, who was in charge of indoctrinating the group with insurgency techniques and political warfare, and Luis Humberto (Baraona) Carvajal, who is an explosives expert. The active members of the group are Ivan Soto Alvarez, Eduardo Varas Gonzalez, Gonzalo Munoz (Aravena), Marco Arevalo (Estai), Adolfo Garces, Berta Roman, and Janette Carte.

Several violent acts that had taken place in the Fifth Region were explained after these arrests.

Finally Dinacos asks the citizenry to give the corresponding authorities any information that may help to find and detain these kind of terrorist groups.

FPMR MEMBERS TO BE TRIED BY MILITARY COURT

PY121408 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0234 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Santiago, 11 Feb (EFE) -- The National Intelligence Center (CNI) today placed those allegedly responsible for an attack, perpetrated on 2 November 1984 against a police van which killed four Carabineros, at the disposal of the military court.

According to an official communique issued by the National Social Communications Agency (Dinacos), those responsible for the attack are two men and one woman who belong to the FPMR. The arrested terrorists have been identified as Gabriel Espinoza Silva, Rosa Graciela Figueroa Gomez, and Rene Jose Herrera Suazola. According to Dinacos, these three persons have pleaded guilty to the aforementioned attack on a van of the Carabineros forces in Valparaiso port, 150 km west of Santiago. They are responsible also for the blowing up of a car in front of the intendent's office in the same port on 22 November 1984.

The CNI, the intelligence service of General Augusto Pinochet's military regime, has placed the three arrested persons at the disposal of the military and Carabinero prosecutor in Valparaiso.

The FPMR is an urban guerrilla group which, according to the CNI, is the armed branch of the Communist Party. During a recent interview in Buenos Aires, allegedly granted by Commander Daniel Huerta, the FPMR announced that it would begin a new armed offensive against the Chilean military government in March.

CARABINEROS DETAIN STUDENT FEDERATION LEADER

PY120223 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1903 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Santiago, 11 Feb (EFE) -- After a funeral mass said at the Perpetual Help Church, student Patricio Manzano was buried today. Manzano died Saturday while being taken from a Carabineros station to a hospital.

Simultaneously, police forces, with an arrest warrant, detained at the site of the University of Chile Students Federation Gonzalo Rovira, vice president of the federation and militant of the leftist Popular Democratic Movement coalition.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON M-19 NATIONAL CONGRESS

Legislators, Ex-Ministers To Attend

PA122329 Bogota EL TIEMPO in Spanish 10 Feb 85 p C 16

[Text] Several former ministers and Liberal and Conservative legislators have confirmed that they will attend the congress that the 19 April Movement [M-19] will hold at Los Robles, Cauca from 13 to 17 February.

Thus far Senator Alberto Santofimio Botero, member of the Liberal Party's National Directorate, Liberal Senator Horacio Serpa Uribe, former Minister Jorge Mario Eastman, Clara Lopez Obregon, president of the national dialogue's subcommittee for urban development, and Commissioners Guillermo Alberto Arevalo, Alberto Mendoza Morales, and Rubiel Valencia Cossio have confirmed their attendance.

Conservative presidential candidate J. Emilio Valderrama had confirmed his attendance, but was forced to decline the invitation because he is recovering from injuries received in an accident he suffered last weekend. Fabio Valencia Cossio is to go in his place.

Mario de J. Valderrama will represent the Liberal faction headed by Vernardo Guerra Serna. He will present a document at the congress entitled "The Socialist Thesis of the Liberal Party."

The following are international delegates who have expressed their intention to attend the M-19 congress: Jose Renan Esquivel, former Panamanian presidential candidate; Sergio Eric Ardon and Miguel Guillen, deputies of the New Republic Movement of Costa Rica; and Francisco Huerta, former presidential candidate and national director of the Democratic Party of Ecuador.

The M-19 congress has attracted the attention of Colombian political circles because a decision on whether the movement becomes a legal political party may be made during the sessions.

Sessions Open in Las Dantas

PA140355 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0226 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Las Dantas, 13 Feb (EFE) -- Some 1,000 people, including unarmed guerrillas in civilian clothing, local and foreign political leaders, members of the press, and other special guests attended the opening session of the ninth congress of the M-19 today in this western Colombian town.

The M-19 guerrillas accepted the conditions set forth on Monday by Colombian Government Minister Jaime Castro Castro in the sense that "political propaganda by persons wearing military uniforms or carrying arms" would not be allowed.

The organization's top leaders, including Carlos Pizarro Leon-Gomez, Alvaro Fayad, Antonio Navarro Wolff, Vera Grabe, and Ivan Marino Ospina inaugurated the congress after singing the Colombian national anthem.

It is the first time that the congress -- the M-19's ninth national conference -- is holding sessions publicly and openly since the guerrilla organization was founded in 1970.

Initially, the youngest and most famous of Colombia's guerrilla groups had intended for its congress to be held at Los Robles, an M-19 camp located 2,800 meters above sea level in the mountains of Cauca Department, in western Colombia. However, on Monday the government minister issued a communique stating that "the police will not allow persons other than the peasants who reside there to enter Los Robles." Castro Castro stressed that the order to militarize the area "was not issued in haste; it was decided upon after talking with the M-19 leaders themselves."

One of the aims of the congress, which began sessions in a Las Dantas mine under the slogan "For Peace and Democracy," is to transform the movement into a legal left-wing political party. This was confirmed by M-19 official spokesman Antonio Navarro Wolff, who indicated that "among the main conclusions that will emerge at the ninth conference, we hope to definitely incorporate the M-19 into the democratic mainstream in the form of a political party."

It is also expected that when the congress ends on 17 February a change in leadership will be announced, replacing Ivan Marino Ospina with a group leadership comprised of several members of its high command, several spokesmen have indicated.

Discussions at the controversial meeting will focus on the truce and cease-fire, the "national dialogue," political reform and the electoral debate. There are also plans to broach such topics as economic, agricultural, and urban development; natural resources; and the right to information, education, health, and housing in Colombia.

Representatives of the major guerrilla movements of Colombia -- the People's Liberation Army (EPL), the National Liberation Army, (ELN), Workers' Self-Defense, (ADO), and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia, (FARC) -- will participate in the debates.

At Las Dantas, a site chosen at the last minute, guests to the congress, members of the press, and the M-19 rebels themselves found banners urging all to open "new paths for a country eager to attain dignity and democracy."

The ninth M-19 congress is the first open congress since the signing of the truce and cease-fire agreements with the government of President Belisario Betancur on 24 August 1984.

BETANCUR OPENS SYMPOSIUM ON TIES WITH VENEZUELA

PA132340 Bogota Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Bogota -- Colombia and Venezuela must not fall short of their historical calling, said Colombian President Belisario Betancur Cuartas today. He then added that there is a need to reach a consensus to face the serious problems; we must speak with our hearts and think only of common justice and interests. As Simon Bolivar commanded us, Venezuelans and Colombians must develop and agree on a joint program for the future, so that there is no uncertainty. The president was speaking in Bogota at the inauguration of a Colombian-Venezuelan symposium.

During his address, Betancur urged that the agreements signed by Colombia and Venezuela be brought up to date. He said: In light of existing difficulties stemming from the present international situation, let us seek concrete solutions that reinforce positive aspects of our integration agreements, correct those that have proven to be weak or inadequate, and review projects that were not completed, such as the (?1983) Carlos Andres Perez accord signed by two experts on border matters even though this agreement is still needed to develop the border area.

During his address, Betancur analyzed statistics on the Andean Pact economies and disclosed that all member countries have experienced a dramatic decline in the purchasing power of their exports. He stated that the Andean debt is presently approaching $70 billion. He opposed curbs on intraregional trade, as it is not the right course of action. Betancur added that Latin America is not far from becoming self-sufficient in energy and food, [word indistinct] the social goods of the present economic systems. The president stated that this kind of intra-Latin American exchange of goods and many other kinds that can be efficiently organized at the regional or subregional level can lead to a net foreign currency savings for our countries. Betancur called for a new system for the integration of the Andean Pact members. He stated that Colombia has advocated several measures, including making Decision No 24 [not further identified] more flexible, reinforcing the Andean Pact Reserve Fund, and reviewing sectorial programs on industrial development. Let us listen to his address:

[Begin recording] Welcome to Colombia. This vast and open land is also home for Venezuelans; as Venezuela is home for thousands of Colombians. For that reason, this morning I am pleased to inaugurate, with succinct yet hopeful words, this forum on the situation and outlook of Venezuelan-Colombian relations. I have studied the agenda and noticed that there are topics relating to our bilateral relations and to the exchange of experiences on our respective economic adjustment programs. I do not want to address such topics since that is your task.

Allow me to briefly comment on the development of economic relations between Colombia and Venezuela, which is one of the topics you will be thoroughly and carefully analyzing. Commercial exchange between our countries developed dynamically from 1980 to 1982. It is worth remembering that at the beginning of the past decade, their total exchange barely reached $30 million per year. In 1982, however, it was more than $900 million, which demonstrates a particularly fluid and dynamic growth.

The Colombian Foreign Trade Institute, Incomex, estimate for 1984 was $400 million, an important sum which does not, however, reflect our trade potential, which is much greater.

Let us not fall short of the historic imperative outlined by our common past and future. Venezuelans and Colombians, according to the ideals of the liberator Simon Bolivar, should draft and implement a joint project for the future, in order not to have a precarious future. Let us activate our permanent brotherhood. Everything compels us toward and understanding. Let us increase our exchange with enthusiasm. We have many more things in common that we have differences. Let us know one another better. Let us improve our exchange. We just have to look around to realize that we have everything in common to unite us, not only the past, but also the present and the future.

AIR FORCE GENERAL ASSUMES COMMAND OF ARMY

PA131512 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Bogota -- National Defense Minister General Miguel Vega Uribe issued a resolution appointing Air Force General Augusto Moreno Guerrero as chief of the Army General Command to replace General Rafael Obdulio Forero Moreno. General Forero Moreno was admitted to the central military hospital in December suffering from a heart ailment. Later, he was transferred to the United States for special medical treatment. Air Force General Moreno Guerrero has been temporarily assigned to replace him as Army general commander. This is the first time in the history of the Colombian Armed Forces that an officer of another branch of the Armed Forces has assumed command of the Army.

PEACE COMMISSION MEMBER ABDUCTED, KILLED IN HUILA

PA140318 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0213 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] Bogota, 13 Feb (REUTER) -- The Colombian police reported today that a member of a government commission involved in negotiations with leftist rebels was abducted and shot to death in Huila Department, in the southern part of the country.

The source added that Jose del Carmen Reyes, 45 years old and a Conservative from Garzon municipality, was forcibly taken from his home last night. His body was discovered today with a bullet wound to the chest.

He is the first member of the peace commission murdered since the commission was formed last November to implement the political and social reforms drafted during a truce between the government and the most important opposition groups.

PLAN TO KEEP REBELS, TRAFFICKERS OUT OF BOYACA

PA121615 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Chiquinquira -- Today the National Security Council presented the civilian and military authorities in Boyaca with a joint plan designed to prevent drug traffickers and guerrilla members from settling in the department's emerald zone. The program calls for military and police mobilizations as well as development work for the region's economic and social infrastructures.

Defense Minister Miguel Vega Uribe urged citizens to cooperate in order to defend the country from violence, adding that the problem can be solved only through solidarity. He also said that the government is facing the situation in Boyaca well, as a bullfighter simultaneously confronts six bulls, since there is crime, subversion, drug trafficking, and the emerald issue in that region. Gen Vega Uribe disclosed that he has been authorized to create six police posts in towns such as (Mito), [words indistinct], among others, and to increase the number of police force members. According to the official, by giving carnets to those looking for emeralds, the [word indistinct] of common criminals will be eliminated. He added that this year the Army will carry out public works including the construction of roads, health centers, clinics, and electrical plants in what is viewed as a wise move designed to cooperate with regional progress.

For his part, Government Minister Jaime Castro said that the state's presence in the region will be increased through the exercise of its punitive capacity to counteract violence. He added that criminals can be made to retreat through perseverance and constancy.

Later Mines Minister Alvaro Leyva announced that administrative and control measures will be reinforced in the emerald zones and that millions of pesos will be allocated in advance to carry out development works in municipalities where the mines are located.

For his part, Police Director Victor Delgado Mallarino announced that President Belisario Betancur has authorized an increase in the number of members of that institution in Boyaca and in other parts of the country.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT CRITICIZES FEBRES REMARKS

PA131739 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] President Leon Febres Cordero and Congress President Raul Baca have exchanged bitter accusations in recent days because of a disagreement over the bill on wages and salaries and complementary measures, which is currently being debated by the legislative body.

President Febres Cordero criticized the legislative majority of the progressive bloc last Sunday over the national radio and television network. The opposition, blinded by its hatred, engages in sterile debates, playing with a bill that cannot be financed and is filled with absurd measures that cause uncertainty, generate speculation, and would bankrupt the Republic should they be approved, the president said. Febres Cordero accused the progressive majority of acting in accordance with political slogans marked by hatred and vengeance, to the point of even illegally trying to suspend an extraordinary congress in order to dedicate itself to conducting interrogations, in violation of the constitution.

For his part, Congress President Baca called the announcement made in advance about the executive branch's veto of the bill on the workers' minimum wage proof of a lack of seriousness in the face of the offerings made during the electoral campaign.

[Begin recording] What we have seen recently is that the country was told a lie when these offers were made, because there was no relation between the offers made and the true possibilities offered by the state budget to keep these promises.

The country was also told a lie about the capability of the political group that was going to lead the country. Now that the Ecuadoran people have, in effect, begun discovering these lies, an effort is being made to add continuous accusations against the opposition to these lies. Now the opposition is blamed for President Febres Cordero's inability to fulfill all of his election promises.

An attempt is being made to find the party responsible for all of the country's ills in the National Congress. An attempt is being made to blame the National Congress for the continuous ineffectiveness of the government. The government's laziness must necessarily be justified through the actions of the congressional sectors. The permanent state of confusion of those who must lead the country economically is once again the National Congress' responsibility.

We have had to relive this revamped Velasquism [reference to former Ecuadoran President Jose Maria Velasco] based on easily made offers and generous visits to the provinces. Fundamentally, however, this continued arrogance cannot be justified with mere accusations agains the opposition, and worse yet, against the National Congress.

The national Constitution and democracy guarantee the freedom to dissent, which cannot be confused as the president always tries to do in his speeches with sedition. The president constantly confuses dissent with the destruction of public peace. Anyone who disagrees with his views and actions is labeled vengeful or at least charged with hindering the actions that would allow the president to keep his promises. We must protest against this stand. How much longer will attempts be made to deceive the Ecuadoran people with repeated speeches and the subtle use of the media? An attempt is being made to make the people believe that the executive branch has raised the fuel prices out of love and that the National Congress will raise wages out of hatred. [end recording]

ARGENTINE DAILY RADIO PROGRAM CRITICIZED

PY082012 Asuncion Domestic Service in Spanish 2330 GMT 7 Feb 85

[Editorial from "Voice of Coloradismo" program]

[Excerpts] Radio Belgrano of Buenos Aires, a station owned by the Argentine state, broadcasts a program dedicated to Paraguay from 0800 to 0900 every morning, Considering the undisguised leftist leaning of this radio station, it is to be expected that the program, which is purely political, cannot be favorable to our government. On the contrary, it is in complete opposition to President Stroessner's Colorado government.

We are not against this, and we do not expect applause everywhere for the cyclopean achievements of a singular statesman, such as our leader. Indeed, we have always welcomed the voice of opposition, because there is nothing more edifying and beneficial than criticism guided by the ethics of a constructive philosophy, which should always guide such criticism. On the other hand, there is nothing worse than subjective, biased, self-seeking, untruthful, and slanderous preachings.

The program of the official Radio Belgrano is motivated by sinister motives, to create the image of a dictatorial Paraguayan Government, a military government, a bankrupt country, and a suffering, persecuted, and humiliated people. It is enough to listen to a single program to become aware of the intolerable impudence of those who, despite saying that they are Paraguayans, speak filth and tell preposterous lies about our country.

The person behind all this should be known, so we have lifted the veil and found a certain Conrado Martinez, director of the program. In his capacity as director of a media program, he ought to be an honorable, patriotic, and upright citizen with a flawless character and high morals, because a person who sets himself up to judge others should look at his own record first. This program director, Conrado Martinez, wants to set guidelines for President Stroessner's government. He criticizes the Paraguay of President Stroessner's golden age, disparages the Colorado Party and its officials, and makes objections to the peace, democracy, and state of law and order in which we live. However, this Conrado Martinez is not a very upright person.

Police records supplied to the media by the Argentine Federal Police show that Conrado Martinez has been indicted 13 times for economic crimes, such as swindling, fraud, illegal seizure of property, forging of signatures, and so on. This is something worthy of Al Capone not of an academic Cato who pretends to be the moral censor of President Stroessner's government.

This is not the first time that a criminal like Conrado Martinez has tried to elevate himself to the level of Cato to judge our situation. It is not the first time that a common bandit, a well-known fugitive from justice, and a second-rate swindler, has tried to give us moral lectures. We know that it is not first time, and it will not be the last. But we are ready for this type of mercenary tool at the service of Marxism because this type of mercenary is the ideal person to be handled and manipulated by the communists.

ARMY COMMANDER ON POSSIBILITY OF 'FORCED' COUP

PY130215 Montevideo Radio Carve in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Commander in Chief of the Army General Hugo Medina has affirmed that if the conditions that prevailed in 1973 should return, the Armed Forces could be forced to stage a new coup d'etat. He made this statement this afternoon, when he also said that he is not in favor of a review of the recent past because he considers it unnecessary. He emphasized: Either we have amnesty or we have a review. The commander in chief of the Army spoke about several subjects, including the possible release before 1 March of more of those who have been prosecuted by military justice.

[Begin recording] [Medina] The military court continues to work as it has been doing, and it is releasing political prisoners. I don't know how many, because I cannot check on the judges who are doing their jobs.

[Reporter] What is the official position about what happened here in the Legislative Palace [swearing in of Supreme Court Chief Justice as Interim President]?

[Medina] This bring us another step closer to the institutionalization of the country. Obviously, it would have been difficult to allow the incongruity represented by the existence of a de facto executive branch together with a popularly elected legislative branch. In the government's view, this incongruity...[rephrases] I would say that to oil the gears, so to speak, the president resigned, and a unique constitutional solution was found by appointing the chief justice of the Supreme Court as president for the 15-day period. This is the reason for the ceremony.

[Reporter] Lieutenant General, what is the Army's position concerning coexistence with and support for the democracy to be restored on 15 February in the legislative branch, and on 1 March at Government House?

[Medina] The Army could not be in a better positon. We who command the Army began our military careers under a government elected by the people. Therefore, we all know our rights and duties very well. The Army will respond to all requests within the framework of what is reasonable, just, ethical, and legal.

[Reporter] Is this established by the Army or law?

[Medina] The Army, as long as it is not provoked, and as long as it is not forced to break the law, as it was led to do in February 1973; the Army will strictly abide by the law. But you should not forget that the Army is charged with the defense of the Constitution and of many sacred national values, and it can be forced again to go beyond its limited role.

[Reporter] Lt General, what do you mean when you say that if necessary the Army could go beyond its limited role?

[Medina] You are trying to make me say something I do not want to say, something I must not say.

[Reporter] But you said, General...

[Medina, interrupting] No, no. What I said is what you are asking me. You are asking whether we are ready to stage another coup d'etat and I tell you that by no means are we thinking of a coup; we do not want a coup.

[Reporter] What do you mean then, General?

[Medina] What I want to say is that if we are forced, and if the same circumstances prevail as in 1978, we will have no other alternative but a coup. I fervently hope, and with the help of God, I hope that this will not happen because we do not want another coup. Gentlemen, thank you very much. [end recording]

Defense Minister-Designate's Reaction

PY132020 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1903 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Cordoba, 13 Feb (TELAM) -- Juan Vicente Chiarino, the Uruguayan defense minister-designate of the government that will be inaugurated on 1 March, has told a Cordoba radio station that the statements made by Uruguayan Army Commander in Chief General Hugo Medina, that if the conditions that gave rise to the military coup in 1973 arise again, the Armed Forces might stage a new coup, were most unfortunate.

In a telephone conversation with the Cordoba-based LV3-Radio Cordoba, Chiarino made it clear that he learned about those statements from the press since he did not attend the inauguration of the head of the Uruguayan Supreme Court as acting president.

Nonetheless, Chiarino stated that Gen Medina's statements are quite contradictory. From what I have read in the press this morning, I find these statements to be mostly contradictory and off-the-cuff, Chiarino noted.

Asked whether Gen Medina would be kept in his post, Chiarino stated that the president of the Republic has the power to appoint the commanders in chief. Concerning his first steps as the head of the Defense Ministry, Chiarino stated that he is not in a position to say anything on this matter since everything must be thoroughly discussed with President-elect Julio Sanguinetti, something which has not yet been done.

In conclusion, Chiarino stated that great joy is felt by all Uruguayans because of this return to the Constitution and to the full implementation of the law.

LABASTIDA ON OIL PRICE DROP, EXPORT GOALS

PA130441 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish 6 Feb 85 p 1

[By Anibal Ramirez and Jose Luis Uribe]

[Excerpt] Francisco Labastida Ochoa, Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry, said that Mexico's objective in reducing the price of Isthmus oil by $1.25 per barrel is to maintain the competitiveness of its hydrocarbons. The Mexican secretary of energy, mines, and parastate industry added that Mexico also has a policy of not selling all of its oil in one market.

The official expressed his government's decision not to modify its export platform and reiterated that the goal is to continue selling 1.5 million barrels per day, sales that will be made according to the situation of the market.

BUDGET TO BE REDUCED BY 250 BILLION PESOS

FL132318 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1527 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 13 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Mexico's Secretary of Programming and Budget Carlos Salinas de Gortari has reported that the Mexican Government will reduce this year's expenditures budget by 250 billion pesos (more than $1.152 billion), without affecting such priority areas as food, health, housing, and education. He explained that the budget reduction will be selective and not generalized, and will mean decreasing the investment program by 1 billion pesos and current spending by 150 billion pesos to cut down on inefficiency and waste.

On 12 February, Salinas de Gortari said that the adjustment to the expenditures budget, which was originally 18.39 trillion pesos (more than $87.557 billion) will necessitate freezing some 80,000 public sector job vacancies, but that personnel will not be dismissed.

He said that economic policy yardsticks had forecast uncertainty in the world petroleum market and the possibility of an increase in interest rates, and as a result the Mexican Congress had authorized a 200-billion-peso reserve, which will be able to be maintained through reduced spending.

Salinas de Gortari said the decrease in the expenditures budget will help to decrease inflation, which was 7.4 percent in January, and reiterated the federal government's decision to fight inflation in every way.

TRADE INSTITUTE HEAD ON RELATIONS WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

FL131918 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2110 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Manuel Armendariz Echegaray, director of the Mexican Foreign Trade Institute [IMCE], said today that there is an urgent need to review Mexico's commercial mechanisms in its bilateral relations with socialist nations.

Inaugurating the seminar on trade and economic relations with socialist countries, he stressed the need to include aspects of compensated exchanges, joint investments, negotiations, and technology exchanges in bilateral dealings.

Experts from Mexico and the CEMA countries are attending the event, organized by the Secretariat of Commerce and Industrial Development and the IMCE with the support of UNCTAD.

Speaking to the 100 experts and analysts, Armendariz said trade between Mexico and CEMA had suffered the effects of the international crisis despite promotional attempts. He said that in 1983, Mexican exports to socialist Europe increased by 89 percent but this was due mainly to the sale of one product, coffee, which made up 75 percent of these sales.

He also noted that the situation allowed for a very positive solution to Mexico's financial problems with this part of the world. Nevertheless, he said it was a unique situation as shown by the 60-percent reduction in exports from 1983 to 1984. Armendariz said imports from the socialist countries suffered a sharp decline in 1983, but in the first 8 months of 1984 they surpassed their total for 1983.

Despite that, the IMCE director said the trade balance between Mexico and CEMA shows a relative reduction when compared to the total amount of Mexico's trade. He added that there is a structural imbalance in the exports because seven products comprise 70 percent of the exports. These products are coffee, beans, chick peas, zinc, sulfur, paint coloring, and steel tubing. Only two of these represent an important amount of manufacturing and there is a lack of continuity in the trade of these items, which is a cause for concern.

Finally, he said that in 1983, exports by the socialist countries to nonpetroleum-exporting developing nations fell by 4 percent from the previous year's level. The exception was the Soviet Union, which increased its sales by 4 percent. He said imports from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union fell by 2 and 4 percent, respectively, which caused the trade surplus of those socialist countires to fall by $1.2 billion. The USSR, meanwhile, on an individual basis, had a $1.6-billion trade surplus with developing countries because of the 8-percent increase in its exports.

ITALIAN BUSINESSMEN INVEST IN CAR RADIO PLANT

FL081904 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1720 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Excerpt] Hermosillo, 8 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- It has been announced by the secretary of industrial development of the State of Sonora, Manuel Puebla Gutierrez, that Italian and Mexican businessmen will coinvest more than $4.609 million (1 billion pesos) to build a factory to produce automobile radios that will employ 700 persons.

Puebla Gutierrez said the coinvestment will be ratified next month by representatives of the Autoox firm, Sonora businessmen, and the government of Sonora, and a decision made on the site of the future factory.

The Italian firm, whose home office is located in Lazio and Trentino, Italy, will produce car radios for the Ford plant that will soon be built in Hermosillo. Puebla Gutierrez said excess production will be sold abroad.

CITIES GOVERNED BY PAN DENIED STATE FUNDS

For Monterrey EL NORTE in Spanish 8 January 1985 report on the Chihuahua state government's denial of funds to two cities governed by National Action Party (PAN) mayors, see JPRS LATIN AMERICA REPORT of 14 February 1985 (LAM-85-016), p 63.

FINANCE MINISTER PRESENTS TAX REFORM BILL

PA131640 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Finance Minister Menalco Solis presented today to Legislative Assembly President Jerry Wilson a bill that modifies some clauses of the tax law and adopts new measures. During his speech, Solis said that the bill is the product of consultations with different economic and political sectors. He said that the tax package does not have any negative effects on Panamanians' productive activities or on their incomes. He added that these new tax measures should produce approximately 31.5 million [balboas] in 1985.

[Begin recording] This group of measures includes taxes on banks established in Panama that operate internationally as well as locally. It includes taxes on shipping services, the services offered and the charges for these services by ships that transit the Panama Canal, which are paid by the shipowners abroad. There is also a group of measures dealing with insurance; a tax on insurance companies established in Panama, and a tax on certain insurance premiums and certain policies. There is also a measure to increase taxes for the creation of stock companies, most of which are based upon foreign interests, and to increase the annual tax payments of stock companies.

There are also certain increases in public registry taxes, the tax for the right to register documents at the public registry, which fundamentally affects commercial operations by stock companies, the creation of stock companies, or the registration of their documents. We are not touching anything at the civil registry where certificates of birth, marriage, death, and so on are issued. These types of certificates and activities will not be affected by these measures. There is also an increased tax on stamps for checks from 5 to 10 cents, paper with a seal to 1 balboa, a tax increase on commercial licenses for all industrial and commercial firms in the country, as well a tax on public official's representation expenses, which until now had been tax free.

There is an additional 10-percent tax on dividends paid to the investor, so that persons who want to remain anonymous by using stock companies will have to pay an additional fee to preserve this anonymity. Finally, there is a temporary 2-year 10-percent surcharge on income taxes for corporations, with a ceiling of 50 percent of the current tax rates. [end recording]

COCINA REJECTS GOVERNMENT'S TAX PROPOSALS

Zuniga Comments

PA081457 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 8 Feb 85 p A 1

[From the "Local Highlights" column]

[Text] Mauro Zuniga, director of Cocina (Coordinating Board of National Civilianization) went on record stressing that Cocina will not enter into discussions with this or any other government on any new taxes. Zuniga said that statements made by Finance Minister Menalco Solis to this respect is evidence that the government is ignorant as to the need of the average Panamanian.

Inviting Cocina to discuss the proposed new tax reforms, with the Legislature is indicative that in the last 16 years there has been two perfectly defined groups -- governing and governed -- the first functioning autonomously with no concern whatever of the great majority, Zuniga said.

From the outset, Cocina had invited the government to a debate on the budget for 1985, which showed an unproductive outlay of 150M Balboas, however, this petition was denied.

Zuniga said that should the government insist in further taxing the already oppressed people, it would be a flagrant act of irresponsibility and a threat to the peace the country now enjoys. A public debate on the matter is the logical solution he added.

Declares 'State of Alert'

PA130027 Panama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Feb 85 p A 2

[Excerpt] Cocina, which took actions that forced President Nicolas Ardito Barletta to repeal Law No 46, yeaterday declared itself on a "state of alert," owing to the announced implementation of a new tax "package." Moreover, it invited all civic, labor and political organizations to "hold the necessary meetings on the grave national problem."

In a communique dated 10 February and signed by Dr Mauro Zuniga, Cocina presented its view on the discrepancies and contradictions in the government's handling of the country's fiscal policies.

Cocina stated that a study of the national budget bill confirmed that no serious effort has been made to reduce the huge government expenditures, as the Legislative Assembly's Budget Commission has admitted.

Cocina added: "The government insists on submitting a budget bill containing huge amounts of unnecessary expenses, superfluous and unproductive jobs, unwarranted subsidies and grants, scandalous special privileges, wage hoarding, outlandish activities, an endless number of advisers who earn exorbitant salaries and have no defined functions, and widespred corruption and wastefulness. These things ought to be eliminated in order to reduce expenses and thus reduce the deficit."

The civic group feels that the problem of unchecked and outlandish expenditures applies to the central government as well as to the decentralized institutions and state enterprises. Moreover, since there is no coordination and control, the problem becomes apparent because of the present deficit in the current accounts as well as in the investment budget.

Cocina added: "The reasons given to justify an ever rising level of public expenses do not correspond to the country's situation and are basically politically motivated. In sum, the objective is to keep the major leaders of the progovernment parties on the government payroll."

The civic group feels that the fact that the military's top-ranking leaders are adamantly "protecting corruption and the existing budget level, without changing the military's programs and activities and without forgoing unbudgeted revenues, shows that there is no inclination to seek a solution to the fiscal problem, which only aggravated the situation."

Cocina stated that the government's intransigence in retaining these unjustifiable expenditures, which are harmful to the national economy, is the "only reason why it seeks new and greater tax measures. In the medium term, these measures will only further aggravate the country's financial problems."

According to Cocina, the Panamanian people expect the Budget Commission to report on the budget meetings and to state beforehand which expenditures and programs will be reduced or eliminated.

COSTA RICA, HONDURAS, SALVADOR BOYCOTT CONTADORA

PA140315 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0207 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] San Jose-Mexico City, 13 Feb (DPA) -- El Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica agreed not to attend the Contadora Group meetings until the case of refugee Jose Manuel Urbina, presented by Costa Rica, is favorably resolved.

The three foreign ministers, Carlos Jose Gutierrez of Costa Rica, Jorge Tenorio of El Salvador, and Edgardo Paz Barnica of Honduras, met this afternoon in San Jose, and made the announcement during a press conference.

Shortly before this, the Mexican foreign secretary announced the postponement of the meeting scheduled for tomorrow and Friday between the Contadora Group and the Central American representatives, without mentioning another date for the meeting.

The Costa Rican foreign minister said that Costa Rica has received the total support of El Salvador and Honduras. Urbina Lara, according to Costa Rica's charges at the OAS, was taken from the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua last 24 December by Nicaraguan police. The OAS turned the case over to the Contadora Group, which has not yet resolved it.

The Costa Rican foreign minister pointed out that "Nicaragua changed its position yesterday and announced that it would not release Urbina Lara, thus revealing that the case involving a violation of the right to asylum has not been resolved." Gutierrez said: "There was some hope that Urbina Lara would be turned over, but Nicaragua decided not to."

Costa Rica, Gutierrez said, reiterates that it will not attend the meeting scheduled more than 1 month ago for 14-15 February in Panama City between the Contadora Group and the five Central American foreign ministers.

Honduran Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica said: "Honduras is in solidarity with Costa Rica and will not return to the Contadora Group's meeting until the matter is resolved, because we are dealing with a violation by Nicaragua of the right to asylum."

Paz Barnica pointed out: "Nicaragua's attitude is a clear boycott of the Contadora Group, and due to this, the meeting in Panama City will not be held." Paz Barnica showed his plane tickets to the journalists and said: "Look, these are the tickets to Panama City. We were prepared to go there, but we will not because Nicaragua has boycotted the meeting with its attitude."

Salvadoran Foreign Minister Jorge Tenorio said: "My country is in complete solidarity with Costa Rica, because we consider that the violation of the right to asylum is very grave. We cannot accept this, because it would lead to other violations in the future." Tenorio said that El Salvador also will not attend the Contadora Group meetings until the case of Urbina Lara, presented by Costa Rica, is resolved.

The three foreign ministers clearly stated: "We will return to the Contadora Group when the situation has been normalized." Tenorio and Paz Barnica will return to their countries tomorrow. In addition, Nicaragua announced yesterday that Minister Miguel D'Escoto Brockman would attend the meeting, and urged the other countries to confirm their participation, without mentioning the Urbina Lara case.

COSTA RICA HOSTS CONFERENCE ON REGIONAL PEACE

PA112354 San Jose LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 4 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Attending a conference sponsored by the Costa Rican Government, world personalities will begin a series of meetings on 11 February to discuss whether peace in Central America is merely a utopian goal.

Analysts of international social democratic, social Christian, and liberal organizations will attend the 5-day conference to be inaugurated by President Luis Alberto Monge at 1800 on 11 February at the National Theater.

There will be delegates from the five Central American countries, including Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto who will explain the Central American situation from the Sandinist point of view. Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos J. Gutierrez will analyze the regional situation based on recent developments and the Contadora Group's efforts.

Former President Jose Figueres will be one of the guest speakers, as will Jeane Kirkpatrick, who will be leaving her post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations at the end of this month, and Andreas Khol of Austria, a prominent international social Christian leader.

Spanish writer Elena Flores, who will represent the Spanish Government, will discuss the regional crisis.

Information Minister Armando Vargas will act as secretary for one of the commissions. Forty international journalists have been invited to the event.

Monge on Need for Dialogue

PA121943 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] The first European-Central American Journalists Conference that will analyze the regional situation under the slogan "Peace in Central America, a Utopia," was inaugurated last night by President Luis Alberto Monge. At a special event held at the Presidential Palace attended by the 60 conference delegates, government officials, and members of various agencies, Monge said that the war of bullets and of words clash, because while other nations offer weapons and bullets, we offer an opportunity to promote peace with more pens, cameras, and microphones. Monge said that contemporary war conflicts are waged not only on the battlefields of conventional and guerrilla warfare, but in the pages of newspapers, on television screens, and in radio transmissions. He said that we have paid too high a price with the risk of war and that now it is time to run the risk of a dialogue. The force of reason of beasts, the word is the weapon of dialogue, the entertainment of reason adding that the dialogue is slow when there is a lack of political will but it is generally peaceful. [sentence as heard] He added that it respects man and is an enemy of destruction.

With moral authority that stems from the daily use of dialogue in the Costa Rican political system, he told such a select group of European and Central American journalists. [sentence as heard] The time for dialogue has come, Monge emphasized. He said that Central Americans do not only want to rule their own destiny, but to be sovereign, proud, and free. We will not permit the legitimate aspirations to freedom to be eliminated by the servants of the hegemonic powers' despotism, the president noted.

He warned that our slogan should be "Central American for Central Americans." For this reason, Costa Rica is calling for the departure of all military advisers from both sides. Let them leave us alone to rediscover our historical path, the splendrous path walked by the Mayas in accordance with our conditions. There will be no peace without freedom, Monge stressed. The president said that we often complain that foreign newsmen do not explain the true dimensions of the Central American situation, but judge them from their ivory towers. He added that they arrive here with their ideological blinders and later claim to be experts. However, he said, you are different because you have come here with an open mind and a desire to learn the essence of our problem, in order to contribute to pacification. Monge said that he is convinced that many positive aspects will come out of this meeting for the Central American region, which needs considerable help, especially in providing information on what is happening here.

COSTA RICA

CONCERN OVER URBINA LARA CASE INTENSIFIES

Monge on 'Serious Measures'

FL131758 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1515 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] San Jose, 13 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- President Luis Alberto Monge has said serious measures against the Nicaraguan Government are being considered and reiterated that his administration is definitely withdrawing from the Contadora Group's efforts.

The head of state said that earlier he had supported the peace resolution of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama, but that now the situation has changed. He said his decision not to participate in the next Contadora Group meeting in Panama was irrevocable, firm, and definite as long as the Sandinist government rejects Costa Rica's request to settle the disagreement on the Jose Manuel Urbina Lara case.

Monge said he and Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez will meet today in San Jose with the foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras, Jorge Eduardo Tenorio and Edgardo Paz Barnica, respectively.

The Honduran Foreign Ministry informed the Costa Rican Government that it will not attend the Contadora meeting in Panama in solidarity with the position regarding Nicaragua. Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras have a diplomatic alliance on Contadora matters.

Monge's statements on Nicaragua and the Contadora Group were made last night after he received a message from Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto in Managua stating that a solution to Urbina Lara's case should be reached unilaterally. D'Escoto said Nicaragua would not agree with Costa Rica's making the solution of this case a condition for attending the Contadora meeting in Panama.

Break in Relations 'Ruled Out'

PA131554 Paris AFP in Spanish 1427 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Bogota, 13 Feb (AFP) -- Today Costa Rican Foreign Minister Carlos Jose Gutierrez ruled out the possibility that Costa Rica will break its diplomatic relations with Nicaragua. Costa Rica is at odds with Nicaragua over the issue of political asylum.

Speaking to Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional via telephone, Gutierrez said: "We will only break relations as a last resort; however, we must wait and see what position Nicaragua adopts."

From San Jose, the foreign minister reaffirmed Costa Rica's decision not to attend the meeting between the Contadora Group (Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela) and the Central American countries scheduled for tomorrow in Panama City.

Gutierrez stated that since Nicaragua did not keep its promise to return student Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, who according to the minister was forcibly taken from the Costa Rican Embassy in Managua, Costa Rica will not attend the meeting.

The minister explained that Urbina's arrest by Nicaraguan agents "endangers the right to asylum in Latin America." He also insisted that despite the fact that the incident was very serious, "we have not considered breaking relations with Nicaragua."

However, Gutierrez stated that Costa Rica will not attend any meeting also attended by Nicaragua, including meetings to find a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis through the Contadora Group.

CLASH WITH NICARAGUAN OFFICERS UNDER INVESTIGATION

PA131521 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The Public Security Ministry is awaiting a report on a clash that took place yesterday on the northern border. Colonel Oscar Vidal, director general of the Civil Guard, stated that he is awaiting a report from the northern command regarding an exchange of fire between Nicaraguan and Costa Rican officers. The clash took place in the Conventillos zone on (Huestomates) Hill, which is patrolled by each country along the border. Apparently there was some confusion and the Sandinist forces fired at the Civil Guard patrol, who returned the fire.

Nicaraguan officials agreed to investigate the incident. Col Vidal also reported that after the exchange of fire the Costa Rican zone commander contacted his Nicaraguan counterpart, who promised to investigate the incident.

For now the Public Security Ministry is awaiting the report from the zone commander and the patrol that was attacked and will forward it to the Security Council. Vidal stated that the council might recommend sending the report to the Foreign Relations Ministry so that a letter of protest can be submitted to Nicaraguan diplomatic officials.

GOVERNMENT TO GRANT ASYLUM TO NICARAGUAN YOUTHS

PA131601 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Deputy Security Minister Johnny Campos said he has no information on whether Nicaraguan youth fleeing obligatory military service have begun entering Costa Rica. He said that these youths are protected at the border and turned over to immigration officials for the necessary legal procedures. The Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE, has reported that within the next few hours it will turn over to the Costa Rican Government the first 100 youths, from a group of 250, who refuse to comply with the military service.

Deputy Security Minister Campos also said that the acceptance of these youth does not contradict a decision made by the Security Council because Costa Rica will not make visas available to encourage them to come. However, if they cross the border and request asylum, we cannot refuse them. Costa Rica has been a traditional country of asylum; therefore, the border cannot be closed to persons seeking asylum, Campos concluded.

ARDE Communique on Youths

PA132123 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 2034 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Communique issued by the Nicaraguan Democratic Revolutionary Alliance, ARDE; date and place not given -- read by unidentified ARDE spokesman]

[Text] ARDE reports to the Nicaraguan people and the free peoples of the world that during our troops' movements through the eastern and central areas of Zelaya Department, and more specifically through the Bluefields area, a group of 255 [as heard] youth asked our fighters to help them escape from the ranks of the mandatory military service imposed by Managua's totalitarian regime on Nicaraguan youth.

Since 3 February our guerrilla columns have protected the 255 youths, from Bluefields in Zelaya Department to the banks of the San Juan River in Nicaraguan territory.

In view of ARDE's inability to support the 255 youths who are fleeing from the sinister, mandatory military service, it will turn over to Costa Rican authorities an initial group of 100 youths so that their status regarding immigration can be processed according to Costa Rican laws and regulations.

Less than 24 hours ago the tyrant Humberto Ortega announced that more youths will be forcibly recruited. Nicaraguan families are facing an increasingly dramatic situation. ARDE reiterates to Nicaraguan mothers its unwavering determination to continue fighting to create conditions in Nicaragua where youths can develop joyfully and establish the foundations for a prosperous future.

Without totalitarianism or a return to the Somozist past.

EL SALVADOR

D'AUBUSSION STATES SUPPORT FOR ARMED FORCES

PA140010 San Salvador DIARIO LATINO in Spanish 12 Feb 85 pp 3, 19

[Text] Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, leader of the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, said last night that the armed conflict requires a military solution, adding that it is necessary for the Armed Forces to defeat the Marxist subversives as soon as possible.

In a televised program, D'Aubuisson said that the Army has advanced in military actions and that vehicles can now move more freely in the eastern towns, where this used to be difficult because of terrorist harassment. D'Aubuisson said that he had confirmed this personally over the past weekend, during his electoral campaign meetings in several eastern towns.

In addition, D'Aubuisson said that the Legislative Assembly is in favor of supporting any Army initiative, such as increasing its number of troops, so that not even a single subversive will remain in the country.

Regarding statements made by Christian Democratic Party, PDC, politicians, D'Aubuisson said that they are trying to deceive the members of the Armed Forces by telling them that their salaries will be reduced due to the recent cuts in the nation's budget. He added: This is a big, absurd lie; the Armed Forces' budget has not been reduced by even a penny. The budget cuts were made in the presidential budget, which had some unnecessary expenses. D'Aubuisson urged the government to pay the Army troops their complete salaries.

Maj D'Aubuisson also said that the Salvadoran people have a great opportunity to punish the PDC government in the 31 March elections for deputies and municipal councilmen with their votes. It will be an opportunity to censure the party's total inability to govern, the massive dismissals of public employees, the ostentatious waste of public funds in the PDC's electoral campaign, and the generalized corruption in government institutions, such as the Institute of Supply Regulation, whose manager, Navas -- President Duarte's son in law -- has monopolized the transportation of food products through another relative, thus making a fortune for his family illegally.

D'Aubuisson also said that Jose Napoleon Duarte is only interested in being a president for the "fish" [PDC symbol] and forgets that he is the president of all Salvadorans. D'Aubuisson said: This is why he only appoints fish to government posts; although at the same time he has acted injustly, because many "little fish" have not been given a job, even though they worked hard during the presidential campaign. He added that now that Duarte is president, he only gives jobs to the relatives of those who are part of the dictatorship, who want to absorb everything.

D'Aubuisson concluded: "We can only hope that they will not win the next elections, because if they do, we will have to face terrible economic chaos, since if they have a majority in the legislative branch, they will surely introduce a series of reforms that will bring more hunger to the country."

'TOROLA-5' BATTALIONS CONTINUE MORAZAN SEARCHES

PA130233 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 12 Feb 85 pp 2, 35

[Text] The battalions participating in the 'Torola-5' operation in Morazan Department have taken up new positions in accordance with the Armed Forces high command strategy. They are preparing to continue search-and-comb operations throughout eastern El Salvador, Armed Forces spokesmen have reported.

The 'Torola-5' operation began on Wednesday of last week with the goal of continuing the search for rebel hideouts in Morazan Department. Some 4,000 Army troops from garrisons in Usulutan, Morazan, San Miguel, and La Union Departments are participating in the operation, the spokesmen indicated. The troops that participated in the 'Torola-4' operation dislodged rebel groups who operated near or in Morazan Department.

However, each time the Army dislodges rebels from Morazan villages, they settle in other areas temporarily and return to Morazan after military personnel withdraw from the area, military spokesmen reported yesterday.

The Armed Forces are currently engaged in counterinsurgency cleanup operations throughout Salvadoran territory to guarantee the normal development of the mayoral and deputy elections slated for 31 March.

Military units from all the Republic's garrisons are participating in this operation to track down rebels and to seek, locate, and destroy rebel hideouts and camps.

The military spokesmen said that Army operations include unexpected position changes and that these are commonplace and normal actions.

COPREFA REPORTS FMLN SABOTAGE, OTHER ACTIONS

PA130430 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; date and place not given]

[Text] In an attempt to instill fear and impose suffering on the Salvadoran people, FMLN terrorists last night downed many power pylons. The act of sabotage took place at km 11 on the Northern Trunk Highway, where they downed three pylons. Three more pylons were downed at Las Margaritas in Cuscatancingo jurisdiction, while at San Marcos they downed three others.

Meanwhile, troops of the Cuscatlan Battalion of the 3d Infantry Brigade of San Miguel clashed with rebel bands at Sesori, inflicting one dead and many wounded among the extremists. The Armed Forces troops reported no casualties.

In another incident, the rebel Octaviano Membreno, alias "William," was captured in a heroic action by a National Guardsman. This took place at Chapeltique, in San Miguel Department. The National Guardsman was on leave, but as he went through the town he saw the rebel was stealing jewelry and cash from passersby. When the National Guardsman saw the rebel terrorizing the townspeople, he took him by surprise, captured him, and seized his G-3 rifle, three chargers, fifteen 7.62-mm cartridges, and a backpack.

Meanwhile, Civil Guard units in Santa Anita Arriba canton, in Tenancingo jurisdiction, sustained three casualties, including one dead and one wounded [as heard] when a Claymore mine place by rebels exploded.

CURRENT ARMY RECRUITMENT DRIVE TERMED 'NORMAL'

PA130350 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 12 Feb 85 pp 2, 30

[Text] The current Salvadoran Armed Forces' recruitment drive is its customary yearly one; there is nothing special about it, and it is being carriedout according to established procedures and norms, reported a spokesman of the Salvadoran Defense Ministry. He added that only children, married men, heads of families, and students are exempt from service.

The source confirmed that there have been reports of abuses. He cited raids on discotheques, athletic fields, and youth centers, but added that instructions have been issued to stop this so as not to frighten youths.

"We are proceeding according to the law and the Constitution, although to date there is no specific legislation on recruitment," the spokesman noted.

He said that there is also voluntary enlistment, which takes place when the volunteer or his parents go to a garrison to request enlistment. This is not common practice, he clarified. "It may become more popular because we know that many youths want to enlist to defend their country and democracy," the source noted.

He added that all future soldiers must undergo a medical examination that eliminates all who have inconspicuous physical defects, such as flat feet or organic deficiencies that impede heavy training such as that recieved at the garrisons.

Commenting on voluntary enlistment, the source recalled the thousands of youths who apply each year for admission to military schools, which only accept those who fulfill all requirements. The applicants must also accept military discipline, he said.

The spokesman stated that all youths must remain calm because recruitment improves the education of a boy, who is exposed to general culture at the garrisons, and added that many of those who enter the service later become professionals.

He cited the professions of aviation mechanics, telecommunications specialists, military nurses, general mechanics, electricians, and others that enlisted men learn while in the service.

COMMITTEES CALL FOR RESISTANCE TO DRAFT

PA122212 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 9 Feb 85 p 33

[Advertisement by the Msgr Oscar Arnulfo Romero Committe of Mothers and Relatives of Political Prisoners and Missing and Murdered People in El Salvador and by the Marianela Garcia Villa Committee of Profreedom Relatives of Political Prisoners and Missing People in El Salvador, in San Salvador on 9 February]

[Text] Military service in our country has always been obligatory, compulsory, and biased against the poor, since it is no secret that the troops are mostly made up of peasants, who comprise the most exploited and abandoned class in our society.

Presently, the government is using huge amounts of money to maintain a very big Army, which is also expected to grow qualitatively and quantitatively. Considering that U.S. military experts have recommended a ratio of 10 soldiers for each guerrilla, we are not surprised by the statement of General Adolfo Onecifero Blandon, Armed Forces chief of staff. He said that military service will be obligatory for "all classes." That statement reaffirms our charge with regard to the bias in recruitment policies.

We know nothing about military tactics or anything of the like. However, we feel that to give priority to the Army's growth and to the acquisition of U.S. military equipment constitutes a flagrant violation of human rights. To allocate more funds for weapons or defense is to sacrifice some of the resources that could serve the people, such as medicine, food, and other needed items. Moreover, the unchecked growth of the Army, which is in the hands of U.S. advisers, as well as the substantial increase in the number of weapons, will deepen and expand the conflict. The increase in the number of victims and loss of human lives will heighten the social costs of the war. Thus, our future generations will inherit a fatherland without hope or future. Furthermore, there will be an even greater dependency on the United States, since our rulers will have to compromise or give up our sovereignty, because many resources allocated for defense are provided as loans to the country.

The present rulers are responsible for what we have just stated. Their partisan differences, as can be surmised from the speeches by the political leaders, prove that they yearn to hold public office for their profit. This is easy to explain. One does not hear them fighting over the state of siege decree, Decree No 50, the legalization of imprisonment for political reasons, the wage freeze, or the measures regarding the increase in the cost of living. In sum, they are concerned about solving their personal or partisan problems instead of dealing with the needs of the Salvadoran people. In view of the above, even though the political campaign, filled with insults and bad manners, had begun, the present government's civilian and military officials met on 6 February at the Legislative Assembly to irresponsibly plan an unrestrained growth in the budget due to loans for "defense."

Faced with the danger of the destruction of our youth, the committees of mothers of persons who have been victims of violence make an urgent appeal to:

The parents of draft-age youths, to hide their sons, so that they will not be sent to battle zones where they will die or be maimed at the whim of those who abet war instead of human solidarity;

National and international humanitarian organizations, labor groups, the people in general, and Catholic and Protestant churches, to publicly oppose conscription, as it is a flagrant violation of human rights;

The Legislative Assembly, to enact laws for the good of the people, since the people elected the deputies who claim to represent them.

Stop the draft. For peace with justice in El Salvador. For the observance and respect of human rights.

RIVERA Y DAMAS VIEWS CONFLICT, CHURCH'S ROLE

PA120212 Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 Jan 85 p 8 C

[Interview with Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas by unidentified reporter in Caracas; date not given]

[Text] The Salvadoran church tries, despite the terrible conflict the country is facing, to respond to the confidence both sides in the conflict have displayed in it, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, archbishop of San Salvador, has said.

The prelate from the neighboring Central American country, who is in Caracas attending the "Latin American Episcopal Conference-Latin American Workers Federation" Congress at the Latin American Workers University in San Antonio de Los Altos, told EL NACIONAL that he attended the event as a guest, and that he did so with pleasure because the exchange there "would show him the light" to interpret the situation in El Salvador, within his role as president of his country's Episcopal Commission for Social Action.

He said that he comes from "a country in conflict, the basic causes of which demand a basic change of structures, which naturally will have to be made with Christian inspiration."

I also think that this conference illumination will help us a great deal to continue our effort for unity and action.

[Question] What is the true situation in your country and that of the church as mediator in the talks between the sides in the conflict?

[Rivera y Damas] In this situation, the church tries to respond to the confidence that each side has placed in it. This is why it has encouraged the dialogue and is pleased to see that the process has begun and that a bishop is the coordinator of the Episcopal Commission.

[Question] What have been the results thus for?

[Rivera y Damas] I think the main result has been the creation of the commission, but there will be a waiting period until the parliamentary and municipal council elections conclude on the last Sunday in March. The talks will resume after these elections.

[Question] Meanwhile, what does the church do?

[Rivera y Damas] The church has not interrupted because the church is not part of the dialogue. We must admit, however, that while the talks are suspended, the church has a greater opportunity to speak with each side.

[Question] Do you think you will find something in this congress to help you with the grave Salvadoran conflict?

[Rivera y Damas] We are following a course that will show us the light, and we will therefore try to motivate our people. However, it is not a matter of adopting conclusions and implementing them immediately; rather, we hope to come to our own conclusions on what is said here, what is the church's main concern, what has been done, what has not been done, and bring ourselves up-to-date.

[Question] Generally speaking, what is the church's situation as an institution within the country?

[Rivera y Damas] The real situation is that the country continues to be in conflict and the church is trying to do three things: to mediate, using the permissible means within its reach; to humanize the conflict itself, prevent its spreading, and solve it by peaceful means; and finally, to address its causes. We have to educate humanity and achieve deep reforms. For this we need a good knowledge of church documents to update our knowledge of these doctrines. [as published] We are doing a little of this here in San Antonio de Los Altos.

Calls for End to Violence

PA120008 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2050 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- The Salvadoran Catholic Church has asked the political parties that will participate in the 31 March municipal and legislative elections to undertake a highly principled propaganda campaign.

San Salvador Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas said yesterday in his sermon at the metropolitan cathedral that the parties should seek the people's well-being "and not only their own interests and desires."

The archbishop urged the political organizations to avoid insults and verbal violence in their campaigns and, on the contrary, to propose to the people the programs they will carry out in their benefit.

On 31 March the Salvadorans will elect the 60 deputies of the Legislative Assembly and the country's 261 mayors.

Msgr Rivera y Damas asked both the Army and the guerrillas to stop the violence and to prevent the death of innocent civilians as much as possible.

Rivera y Damas said that in his recent visit to Venezuela, Pope John Paul II asked the Salvadoran church to continue its mediation efforts in the dialogue process begun by the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, the prelate added: "These wishes and hopes clash directly with the atmosphere of preelectoral violence and the violence of the war -- verbal, moral, and physical violence that causes more violence."

The archbishop reported that according to figures gathered by the archbishopric's legal assistance office, 29 alleged guerrillas were killed last week during the counterinsurgency operations the Army is carrying out in various areas of the country.

In the same period, five Salvadorans were the victims of the clandestine death squads and another five civilians were killed when a mine placed by the guerrillas exploded in a town in Morazan Department, in eastern El Salvador.

Rivera y Damas said: "War in itself is evil, but the lives of innocent civilians must be respected within the war; the placement of mines indiscriminately affects the population."

FMLN DISTRIBUTES PROPAGANDA, NEW BULLETIN

PA132227 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Excerpts] San Vincente, 12 Feb -- Guerrillas of the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front entered the area of San Cayetano Istepeque and Tepetitan, and distributed a large amount of clandestine propaganda, which reported guerrilla operations and announced the publication of a new bulletin entitled "Venceremos."

Most of the leaflets were left between San Cayetano Istepeque and the Acahuapa coffee precessing plant. The new bulletin "Venceremos" reports on various operations and contains an analysis of the origins of war in the country. It also gives details of a guerrilla ambush against 5th Infantry Brigade troops in Dos Quebradas canton, Tecoluca, at 0600 on 4 January, which resulted in three Army casualties.

The bulletin also reports on other guerrilla operations in Cerros de San Pedro in northern San Vicente, particularly in the areas known as Pucuyo Hill, Los Mangos, Los Conejos turnoff, and others. According to the FMLN report, the Army sustained 14 casualties, including both dead and wounded.

GUATEMALA

MEJIA TO MEET WITH DANIEL ORTEGA IN URUGUAY

PA130151 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 10 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 February -- Guatemalan Head of State General Oscar Humberto Mejia Victores, who on 21 February will begin a tour through South America, will meet in Montevideo, Uruguay, with Nicaraguan President Commander Daniel Ortega Saavedra. The two will discuss the Central American crisis, particularly the Contadora Group's efforts to achieve peace in the area, which Guatemala has firmly supported.

The two leaders will be among the group of Latin American heads of state who will attend the inauguration of Uruguayan President-elect Julio Maria Sanguinetti on 1 March.

The Mejia-Ortega meeting was arranged during the visit that several Sandinist officials paid Mejia during the latter's visit to Costa Rica, Central American sources have reported.

General Mejia Victores has expressed concern for regional peace and the Nicaraguan Government has acknowledged his efforts, particularly the fact that he has not involved Guatemala in the conflict, it was said.

In Montevideo the Guatemalan head of state will also meet with Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez. This meeting will be very important in light of the recent resumption of diplomatic relations between Spain and Guatemala, which accredited their respective ambassadors in Madrid and Guatemala City.

The possibility has not been ruled out that Gen Mejia Victores will meet with other heads of state, either privately or as part of a group.

ANDRADE ON NEW TALKS WITH UK ON BELIZE

PA140221 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 13 Feb 85 p 2, 64

[Text] Foreign Minister Fernando Andrade has said that a definite solution of the problem regarding Belize will be the responsibility of the next government, which will be democratically elected. The foreign minister announced that a new round of talks started yesterday between Guatemala and Great Britain at the Guatemalan mission to the United Nations, on Park Avenue in New York.

The talks, Foreign Minister Andrade reiterated, will only be informal and exploratory. He warned that no expectations should be made with regard to a final resolution. Asked if Guatemala might modify its position regarding insistence on a corridor to the sea through Toledo District, the foreign minister said he cannot disclose any details.

So far, he reiterated, Guatemala has maintained its position of not recognizing Belize as a state or recognizing the unilateral independence granted by Great Britain. However, he added, Guatemala is ready to achieve a dignified, just, and honorable agreement that defends all the parties' interests.

Nevertheless, he said, the talks on Belize are particularly aimed at learning the views of the new Belizean authorities on the conflict. Andrade said he cannot discard a possible agreement, but insisted that the new constitutional government will have to adopt the final decisions. The current regime is only trying to take all possible initial steps, he concluded.

The talks, which started yesterday, include the participation of the new Belizean Government's delegates, but the foreign minister has reiterated that their participation is only as observers who will provide their views.

ARMY READY TO DEFEAT 'COMMUNIST-BACKED INSURGENCY'

PA130244 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Our country has a professional Army prepared to reject at any moment the plans of the communist countries to increase and support insurgency in Guatemala, Ramon Zelada Carrillo, head of public relations of the government, said yesterday.

Zelaya answered questions asked by journalists in relation to a possible increase in rebel groups. According to a foreign dispatch, Cuba and the USSR have their eyes on Guatemala, with a view to overthrowing the government and installing a totalitarian regime.

Our country has another front, Nicaragua, which has joined the countries that comprise the satellites of the communist bloc in voting against Guatemala at the United Nations when the human rights report comes up for discussion.

The Nicaraguan Government has confirmed its collaboration with international communism and in some way supports the rebel groups operating the country.

Meanwhile, without any foreign aid, the Guatemalan Government has managed to control the rebels' actions to a large extent and to obstruct the invasion and aggression of the rebel groups, which are supported by Cuba and the USSR. These Marxist-Leninist nations are well-organized and spend handfuls of money on propaganda against Guatemala. A few days ago the people in Uspantan, Quiche Department, asked for a radio station with cultural programs to try to counteract the penetration of two stations, one from Nicaragua and the other from Cuba, which are trying to introduce their ideology among the peasants.

There is no doubt that the communists are interested in Guatemala, because our country represents a strategic bridge between Mexico and the United States.

However, they were once defeated by our Army and they will certainly have the same fate if they try to establish a stronghold in our country, as the foreign dispatches have reported.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON TALKS, RELATIONS WITH U.S.

PA130130 Tegucigala Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica; date and place not given -- broadcast in progress]

[Text] [Paz Barnica] ...The negotiations with the United States were part of a program which had been previously agreed upon. As you know, subcommittees for security and economic cooperation have already met in Tegucigalpa. They have been discussing specific and general issues which the Honduran Government raised last year to the Reagan Administration, to revaluate bilateral relations in matters of security and economic cooperation. I think the negotiations are on the right path. The U.S. Government has been very receptive and has appointed adequate committees and and subcommittees to deal with these matters. Honduras is also doing its part, as can be seen in the participation of economic and Armed Forces officials in the talks.

Special groups and ad hoc committees, headed by Air Force Commander Colonel Francisco Zepeda and Colonel Efrain Gonzalez, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, along with Lopez Contrera, Fernandez Alcerro, and Policarpo Callejas as advisers, are also participating in the negotiations.

Matters of security are periodically analyzed by the Security Council. We feel that we are on the right path in trying to strengthen our relations with the United States, a country with which we have common interests. Our country is acting at all times with dignity and independence. There is mutual respect and understanding in our relations.

[Reporter] Is it false that relations between Honduras and the United States have cooled because the Honduran Government has decided that the counterrevolutionaries should either fight on Nicaraguan territory or accept the Nicaraguan Government's amnesty?

[Paz Barnica] It is not true that our relations have cooled. On the contrary, we are continuing bilateral relations in matters of economic and security cooperation. With regard to the Nicaraguan rebels, exiles, counterrevolutionaries, and repatriated or displaced refugees, my opinion is that if they break our laws, they should leave the country. This goes for nationals of any country or continent, Nicaraguans, Guatemalans, Salvadorans, and any others.

The Nicaraguan Government amnesty decree, which I received a copy of some weeks ago from Jose Leon Talavera, Nicaraguan deputy foreign minister, is an internal affair that concerns the Nicaraguan people and government. Honduras has no decision to make in this respect. We are interested in the matter because of the repercussions that the internal situation in Nicaragua is having on Honduras.

Apart from this, Honduran foreign policy is going according to the plans of the constitutional and democratic government of President Roberto Suazo Cordova. This plan is based on the global and regional solution of the Central American crisis, which the Contadora Group is trying to find, taking into consideration the position set forth by Honduras in 1982.

The Contadora Group will meet again tomorrow in Panama, at a technical- and plenipotentiary-level conference. The members of the Honduran delegation are Jorge Ramon Fernandez Alcerro, Policarpo Callejas, and Colonel Wilfredo Sanchez. I feel that we are advancing slowly but that we are going to obtain a peaceful solution to the Central American crisis. We must not overlook the fact that we are having an ideological struggle between democracy and totalitarianism in this party of the world. We must strengthen democracy against totalitarianism.

[Reporter] Do you feel that there are U.S. politicians who are trying to make the negotiations fail? We are constantly receiving reports that the U.S. Government is going to suspend aid to Honduras and that relations and talks have reached a stalemate. Who could be disseminating such reports?

[Paz Barnica] These reports are nothing but speculation. How can we accuse anyone without proof? If there are U.S. politicians interested in seeing the negotiations fail, we also have Honduran politicians opposed to the government who would like to cause problems for the administration. We must continue investigating to find out the truth.

[Reporter] Is the U.S. Government exerting pressure on the Honduran Government?

[Paz Barnica] No. Besides, we would not allow it.

[Reporter] It has been said that there is economic pressure which is forcing Hondurans to give in on some matters.

[Paz Barnica] That is being said, but it is not true.

[Reporter] Then you categorically deny that the United States is exerting any pressure on Honduras?

[Paz Barnica] Absolutely, yes. There is no pressure anywhere. Besides, as I said before, Honduras would not accept any pressure from the United States, nor from any other country. Honduras and the Unites States are of their own free will, cooperating to try to strengthen their traditional friendship.

[Reporter] Is the Honduran Government going to pay any indemnity to Ramirez?

[Paz Barnica] A subcommittee is in charge of that problem. Nothing has been decided yet by the Honduran authorities.

[Reporter] What about the training of Salvadoran soldiers?

[Paz Barnica] You know that it was suspended.

[Reporter] Do you feel that the talks on the border demarcation with El Salvador are making any progress?

[Paz Barnica] There has been an intense campaign in the past few months based on the guidelines of the 1980 general peace treaty. We want to make some progress this year when direct negotiations are resumed. We are also prepared in case the issue has to be submitted to the international court of justice.

PAZ BARNICA NOTES PROGRESS IN SALVADOR TALKS

PA131720 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica yesterday appealed to the Honduran people to work to achieve a direct agreement in the border conflict with El Salvador this year; something the government has not achieved in 3 years, he added.

Paz Barnica said: "There has been a better outlook in the past few months" in the direct talks which have been held with El Salvador since 1982 to delimit and demarcate our common border.

According to a general peace treaty signed by Honduras and El Salvador in 1980, the two nations must reach a direct agreement on their border conflict within 5 years. That deadline will be up in December.

The foreign secretary said that there has been some political progress in the negotiations within the framework of the 1980 general peace treaty in the past few months, and that this could lead to significant progress within the direct negotiation process this year.

However, he said: "Our government is getting ready to go to the International Court of Justice in The Hague, in the Netherlands." To that effect, we have requested permission from that country to establish an embassy there.

Paz Barnica said that a budget to operate an embassy in The Hague has already been approved. The country is only waiting for the approval of the Netherlands Government to announce our diplomatic representative in that country.

The foreign secretary said that the new Salvadoran ambassador in Honduras, Ernesto Arrieta Peralta, "restated to him the determination of President Duarte and of the Salvadoran Government to solve the border conflict through direct negotiation."

He also said that "there has been a better outlook in the past few months to eventually reach some progress through direct negotiations." Paz Barnica maintained that "we must work toward the achievement of an agreement through direct talks; should these fail, we would have to resort to the international court of justice in The Hague.

'BIG PINE III' MANEUVERS BEGIN; GOALS OUTLINED

PA131944 San Pedro Sula LA PRENSA in Spanish 12 Feb 85 p 3

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Yesterday approximately 10,500 soldiers, including 4,500 U.S. and 6,000 Honduran soldiers, began the fourth joint military maneuvers in the past 2 years. For the first time, these maneuvers will include U.S. war tanks.

General Walter Lopez Reyes, Armed Forces commander in chief, said: "We are gaining valuable experience in various strategies and military tactics with this operation; we are also preparing ourselves to operate more efficiently in the defensive and offensive aspects of our extensive territory, of our territorial water and airspace."

"These joint maneuvers can be described as a brilliant example of fraternity between two nations of the continent known for their democratic ideals and their common wish to make America the permanent home of liberty, human rights, and sovereign peoples who decide their own fate," the top-ranking officer pointed out.

The maneuvers will end on 3 May. They are called "Big Pine III" exercises and will be implemented in three phases.

Meanwhile, Colonel Efrain Gonzalez Munoz, chief of the Armed Forces Joint Staff, said that the first phase will take place in the San Lorenzo air base to the south, the Cucuyagua air base to the west of Tegucigalpa, and in the vicinity of Choluteca, 160 km to the south of the capital city, near the Golfo de Fonseca, which is shared by El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras.

From 11 February to 12 April, soldiers of the two countries will upgrade the aircraft landing strips and parking areas, excavate wells, and eliminate possible obstacles to the mobilization of U.S. tanks and armored vehicles. The military engineering corps will play a major role in this aspect.

The spokesman also announced that from 8 to 13 April, troops involved in the maneuvers will participate in an intense antitank and [word indistinct] training session in San Lorenzo, Choluteca.

The third phase, from 15 to 21 April, will involve counterinsurgency training in the Yoro Valley and the central and northern area of Honduras. Throughout the maneuvers, the engineering corps involved in "Big Pine III" will upgrade [word illegible] landing strips in at least four areas near the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran borders.

Gonzalez Munoz said that this maneuver was approved in 1983 and thus is not part of current negotiations between U.S. and Honduran authorities. The United States and Honduras have been negotiating intensively for the past 2 months to amend a reciprocal military assistance treaty signed in May 1956 that has allowed the implementation of more than 40 similar maneuvers over the past 30 years.

NICARAGUA

RAMIREZ TERMS WEST EUROPEAN TOUR 'POSITIVE'

PA122051 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Nicaraguan Vice President Sergio Ramirez has characterized his visit to Western Europe as truly positive. He briefly reviewed the results of his meetings with political sectors in Spain, England, and Ireland.

Two days ago Ramirez met with Irish Prime Minister Garret Fitzgerald, who said he was very interested in the details of the Contadora Group's negotiations. We found conditions in Ireland that make us believe that this country will cooperate with Nicaragua in trying to find peace in Central America through direct negotiations, said Ramirez.

The vice president, who today began his visit to France, said that he hopes the EEC foreign ministers meeting in Rome, Italy, will be informed of Nicaragua's position.

Ramirez has explained a campaign called "Help Us Survive in Nicaragua" that is being handled by Companero Pedro Antonio Blandon, deputy minister of the International Reconstruction Fund, and other members of the delegation accompanying him on his tour of several Western Europe countries.

BORGE MEETS WITH FARMERS, DECRIES CONTRA ACTIONS

PA122301 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 11 Feb 85 p 4

[Text] Jinotega, Region 6 -- The "Betty" Theater in this departmental capital was packed with humble coffee and grain producing peasants, most of whom have been victims of terrorist attacks by the mercenary army financed by President Ronald Reagan.

"We have not been able to take out one single load of coffee. We are penniless. We ask you, Commander Borge, and the revolution to help us go forward. We hope this revolution will last forever."

The peasant's testimonies came one after another. Enrique Casco, for example, a peasant from the (Abisinia) zone, used to harvest up to 1,000 loads of coffee valued at 4 million cordobas. He is a private producer and not a "communist." However, the present government in the White House, through its "freedom fighters" burned his property.

Commander of the Revolution Tomas Borge listened attentively to each case. The National Union of Farmers and Cattlemen [UNAG] President Daniel Nunez had reported earlier that total losses suffered by these producers at the hands of the contras in 1984 totaled more than 27 million cordobas.

However, Nunez explained, the people are rising up victoriously once more and despite the calamities cause by terrorism, 53 percent of the region's coffee crop has already been harvested. This is equivalent to 896,000 quintals of coffee beans, which will be converted into 424,900 quintals of top-grade coffee.

"With the guarantees and sacrifices of our Armed Forces, we will be able to harvest 700,000 of the region's goal of 800,000," he added.

To Enrique Casco's testimony was added Augusto Rivera's: "The contras are the worst enemy of our economic effort in the mountains." A group of U.S. representatives and reporters were on hand to hear this, as well as U.S. and Canadian agricultural representatives. Rivera asked them "to deliver the message that the honest producers here want to work, but they won't let us." He exclaimed: "We demand before the national and international opinion that the U.S. Congress stop all aid to the counterrevolution, and that it pay for damages because all of its dollars have only caused us grief and death."

However, the statements did not end there. Alledged irregularities and abuses committed by military and civilian authorities were also reported. There are cases such as that of a producer named Pallais, who lost a 70-manzana farm without any legal justification. Also reported were arrests of persons accused of cooperating with the contras when they have passed through their farms.

Tomas answered each of the statements and demands. "Each case will be investigated so that justice can be carried out," he said, and reiterated that the revolution continues to be generous, despite the mercenaries' barbarism.

Then Tomas presented 9-year-old Oscar Martinez. He had one leg mutilated during an attack in which he saw his mother Angela Rosa Zeledon die.

" This child, a victim of the counterrevolution, did not lose any property, but he lost the most valuable thing in the world," he added. "We can reconstruct your farms, return Dr Pallais' property to him, but who will revive this child's mother?" Tomas asked.

Borge explained that the revolution will freeze the peasant's debts, and that within the framework of the recently announced economic policy, will extend new credits so that they can reconstruct what they have lost and once again produce.

Nevertheless, he also urged producers to participate in an organized manner in the military defense.

"Each of you has to join in our fatherland's defense in one way or another. What would happen if when the contras came to your farms you were forced to help them and you did not pass this information to the authorities at the proper time. We cannot allow ourselves to be dominated by fear," Tomas said.

He said that it has to be recognized that abuses have been committed, such as the Sandinist People's Army [EPS], use of churches without consideration of the peasant's religious feelings, which has blocked the efforts of clergymen in Jinotega, as the local Catholic bishop has reported. The authorities have also spread rumors resulting from personal conflicts, and have jailed citizens gratuitously accused by others of being counterrevolutionaries, he added.

"We must organize ourselves so that all of these complaints will reach the proper authorities, and we must avoid these abuses," he stressed.

Along these lines, he announced later at the "Otto Casco Montenegro Park" that a member of the Sandinist police force accused of murdering young Adriana Gonzalez, a member of Sandinist Youth, is under arrest and the full weight of the law will be applied.

The same will happen with Cristobal Villegas, he added, a historical FSLN collaborator who murdered another FSLN member who was also a Domestic Trade Ministry [Micoin], delegate.

"We will be inflexible in fulfilling the law, even if the criminal is an FSLN founder," he said.

Upon explaining the economic measures to the people in Jinotega, Borge said the Interior Ministry, [MINT], "will play a very active role in reinforcing the organizations that are struggling against speculation, especially the Sandinist police, who are responsible for preventing speculators from further damaging the purchasing power of the working class."

Borge reiterated that increased production is essential to the revolution's defense and the entire country's future, and therefore it will be necessary this year to take steps to annihilate those who are sabotaging our economy.

CONTRAS DESTROY 43 COFFEE FARMS IN 3 MONTHS

PA121327 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Forty-three private coffee producing farms in the northern part of the country have been destroyed in the past 3 months by Somozist counterrevolutionaries causing $27 million in losses during 1984 alone. The destruction of farms owned by small and medium producers who work within the framework of the Sandinist people's revolution became one of the counterrevolutionaries' main objectives last year.

The counterrevolutionaries are financed by the U.S. Government and the CIA.

SOCIAL CHRISTIAN GARCIA DISCUSSES CONSTITUTION

PA131634 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 12

[Excerpt] Dr Julio Ramon Garcia, member of the Social Christian Party, said during a press conference that the new constitution must guarantee ideological and political pluralism.

Garcia, who represented the PSC in the defunct State Council, participated in the following interview:

LA PENSA: Dr Garcia what do you think the state's role should be in the new political constitution?

Garcia: As we see it, the state's activities must be directed at producing general well-being. Man must be the beginning and the objective of the activities of the state. This means that the state must be at the service of man for his total integration as a human being. It should not be the opposite way, with man being at the service of a state that would turn him into part of a mass, into a robot.

LA PRENSA: What would be the role of the political parties?

Garcia: Political parties, as permanent institutions that integrate the citizens into political life, must continue being tools that guarantee the citizens' rights to participate in politics founded on ideological principles. For this reason it is of fundamental importance to guarantee the existence of ideological and political pluralism in the new political constitution.

OBANDO Y BRAVO DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT, OTHER ISSUES

Power of Government Branches

PA081821 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 6 Feb 85 pp 1, 12

[Text] "It is necessary that the three branches of power, executive, legislative, and judicial, exist and act independently under the new constitution," Archbishop of Managua Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo has told LA PRENSA. Msgr Obando y Bravo added that if this were not the case there would be a concentration of power, "which could prove harmful."

Making broad references to the statutes upon which the constitution should be based, the ranking prelate said that laws should seek the Nicaraguans' common good. "The constitution consists of a group of laws for the common good, enforced by the person to whom the community's care is entrusted," he said.

Msgr Obando y Bravo said that the new constitution should include and fulfill individual and social guarantees, as well as human rights. The new constitution to be prepared by the National Assembly "should review laws, decrees, and administrative procedures to avoid all violations of human rights," he said.

"The new constitution must also guarantee freedom of religion, preaching, and religious teachings" the archbishop said. He added that the family's rights must also be guaranteed, especially with regard to the education of children and the type of education imposed by the state.

Msgr Obando y Bravo also said that the new constitution should contain clauses on freedom of information and freedom of press, radio, and television.

"There must be equal freedom of organization, propaganda, and proselytism for all political parties without exception," the bishop said.

When asked about the results of the dialogue with the FSLN and the topics discussed by Msgr Pablo Antonio Vega and two other bishops named by the Episcopal Conference, Msgr Obando y Bravo said he is unaware of the results of the talks.

"I do not know anything about the talks because I was not in the country," he said.

Meanwhile, Msgr Vega, president of the Nicaraguan Episcopal Conference, has thus far been silent regarding his three meetings with the Sandinists and the nuncio. Msgr Vega recently offered a press conference to explain his presence at Daniel Ortega's inauguration since, as he has said, many sectors frowned upon it.

Asked about Ernesto Cardenal's rebellious attitude in refusing to leave his public position and his describing Pope John Paul II as "unjust" for imposing his punishment, Msgr Obando y Bravo answered: "The pope is not violating human rights. He is enforcing the church's laws." He continued: The pope has not imposed an unfair punishment; he seeks the good of the church and of individuals."

Regarding suspended priest Ernesto Cardenal's accusations that the pope shares President Reagan's policies of attacking Nicaragua, the ranking Nicaraguan prelate said that the holy father does not impose new systems. "He tries to allow each church to preserve its own identity."

To conclude, Msgr Obando y Bravo read Cannon 285, which states:

1. Clergymen are to abstain from all things that detract from their position, according to the rules governing individual rights.

2. Clergy should avoid things that, although not indecorous, are alien to the clerical state.

3. Clergymen are not allowed to accept public offices that entail their exerting civilian power.

Status of Press Freedom

PA091302 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1910 GMT 8 Feb 85

[Exclusive telephone interview with Archbishop Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] Monsignor, what is your view of the amnesty decree approved by the regime on 10 January?

[Obando y Brano] I was in Venezuela when the amnesty decree was approved. To be frank, I would like to have an amnesty issued for those who are imprisoned, or for their cases to be examined. I think that if we really achieve peace, harmony, and peaceful coexistence in our country Nicaraguans will be able to solve their problems. I think that the amnesty should be issued not only for those up in arms -- I understand that the amnesty [words indistinct] that problem -- but also for the prisoners, for certain prisoners who are [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Monsignor, another question: Do you believe that the difficult situation which prevails in Nicaragua can be resolved poltically and peacefully, through dialogue?

[Obando y Brano] As a church man I would like to see our problems resolved politically or, in other words, in a civilized way. That would be the ideal thing. However, the achievement of peace does not depend solely on the church, it depends on all men. They must be willing to achieve peace. As a church man, the ideal thing for me would be a political solution of our problems.

[Reporter] It has been said that Pope John Paul II has ruled out mediating in the Central American conflict. Did you have an opportunity to discuss this with him in Caracas?

[Obando y Bravo] No, we did not discuss this because I did not know that the pope had considered mediating in the Central American problem. However, I know that the pontiff has acted as a mediator whenever the Holy See has believed this will help achieve harmony and peace among men, such as with Chile and Argentina, where the Holy See acted as a mediator. However, I have no specific information on whether the pope plans to mediate in the Central American crisis.

[Reporter] Regarding the case of Nicaragua, he said his mediation was unnecessary thanks to the excellent job you have done. Does this represent a great support for you as...

[Obando y Bravo, interrupting] Naturally, the holy father is a kind man and appreciates us; he is perfectly aware of the Nicaraguan people's problems. Naturally, he has always supported and encouaged us to carry out thorough evangelism and a solid catechism, and try to save the integral man.

I say the integral man because his holiness insisted in Venezuela that the best and even the most sophisticated structures eventually become unjust and sinful if we do not change men's hearts. Of course the pope is interested in this as a church man; we must change men's hearts for the better. If we do not achieve an authentic conversion of men, it will be difficult to achieve a reconciliation.

[Reporter] Monsignor, regarding the difficult problem which Costa Rica has with Nicaragua concerning the case of Jose Manuel Urbina Lara, has the Nicaraguan Catholic Church presented a proposal?

[Obando y Bravo] I have been abroad for some time, but as far as I know no proposal has been presented. To be frank, I would personally like to [words indistinct] people, above all the Central American peoples, to strengthen our friendly relations. I believe we should advocate fraternal ties and friendship. I deplore these problems between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, but I will pray to the Lord so that these people may eventually strengthen their friendly relations.

[Reporter] We have a last question -- and it affects us very much -- regarding our correspondents in Nicaragua who have encountered a difficult situation, including Dr Salomon Calvo Arrieta, who has been in prison since 20 December 1984. Have you or the Catholic Church exerted any effort to obtain at least more adequate treatment for our correspondents?

[Obando y Bravo] Perhaps in this specific case no. The last time we intervened was regarding the case of Luis Mora; do you remember? Luis Mora made some statements later, but we do not know under what circumstances. We would really like for all Nicaraguans to enjoy their freedom. We hope the case of the doctor you mentioned will be resolved, because we want peace and harmony in our country. We hope we will have real freedom of expression in our country in the near future, because this is necessary so for all the Nicaraguans to be well informed. We hope this will be achieved soon.

[Reporter] Thank you very much, Monsignor, for answering...

[Obando y Bravo, interrupting] It was a pleasure to talk with you over the telephone, and I thank you for calling.

[Reporter] Thank you, Monsignor, and good night.

Church, Government Talks

PA080415 Caracas EL UNIVERSAL in Spanish 26 Jan 85 pp 1-18

[By Josefina Bohorquez]

[Text] Following his meeting with Venezuelan Foreign Minister Isidro Morales Paul, Archbishop of Managua Msgr Miguel Obando y Bravo told reporters who questioned him about the prospects for detente between the church and the Nicaraguan Government that there can be no doubts that there have been serious serious difficulties, but an effort must be made for a dialogue.

"I must tell you that in the past there were frictions with the church and that on 24 December we tried to talk with Commander Daniel Ortega. However, we believe that as men of the church we cannot reject the dialogue," Msgr Obando y Bravo said.

He also mentioned the pope's encyclical in which he mentioned the need for a dialogue and to work in favor of a change for men. Msgr Obando y Bravo added that on 24 December talks began aimed at straightening out things and for the good of the Nicaraguan people. "What we want is a peace based on truth, love, justice, and freedom," he said.

Msgr Obando y Bravo said that he has not been aware of the situation in this country over the past 25 days because he has been visiting Nicaraguan parishioners in Los Angeles, New Orleans, and other places where he was invited by bishops who want this contact to be made.

Asked about his reason for visiting Venezuela, the monsignor said: "I like Venezuela and whenever I have the opportunity I visit. I came to Venezuela when I was young. Now, I am here at the invitation of the archbishop of Maracaibo, Msge Roa, and I will accompany him during the pope's visit to this city."

CRUZ ON ORTEGA REMARK, U.S. SUPPORT FOR CONTRAS

PA120049 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Daniel Ortega's remark that the CIA is planning to kill me is ridiculous, said Arturo Cruz Porras. The opposition leader said that in Nicaragua he has received bad treatment from the Sandinists and added:

[Begin recording] He said that I have been taking aggressive and clumsy attitudes. This was also said by the newspaper BARRICADA during my last visit to Nicaragua. He also stated that if I return to Managua I will not be arrested or prevented from entering. He said that on the contrary, I will be given an escort because the CIA is planning to turn me into a martyr and thus justify what Ortega describes as an invasion. This is completely ridiculous. (?No one wants to kill me). I don't worry about that. If someone has treated me badly it has been the FSLN. If someone has shown that it is my enemy it has been the FSLN.

Now, I have not been hounded [words indistinct] as I said the last time I was in Managua [words indistinct] I felt that it made no sense that the U.S. Congress would withdraw aid to the Nicaraguan rebels if Soviet support for the Sandinist regime was not withdrawn too. I also said that the withdrawal was only justified if a total solution was achieved, that is, if Nicaragua entered into a stabilizing agreement with the other Central American countries and in particular, if the Sandinists were willing to talk with us, their compatriots, to achieve true peace. This is what I said. The result, however, was that on my recent visit to Managua, the government newspapers published letters from enraged mothers of heroes and martyrs saying how dare I step on Nicaraguan soil if I were crazy enough to say that the aid for aggressors and people's assassins should continue.

As long as the Sandinists continue to divide the Nicaraguan [words indistinct] presenting themselves as angels and us as devils, we will never have peace. What is going on is a war between Nicaraguan peasants on one side and Nicaraguan peasants on the other. They are Nicaraguans who are rebelling against oppression. Nicaraguans of one ideology against another [words indistinct]. Granted, some Nicaraguans sought support from a power such as the United States. It is a natural reaction to the fact that their oppressors have the support of the other power, the Soviet Union. [end recording]

BILL EXTENDING PRESIDENT'S POWERS DESCRIBED

PA120342 San Jose RUMBO CENTROAMERICANO in Spanish 7-13 Feb 85 pp 6, 7

[Text] A bill that will surely be approved without difficulty by the Assembly will invest President Daniel Ortega with extraordinary powers which will turn him into a sort of lord and master of Nicaragua's legal system and budget.

Information about the bill was secretly obtained by a reporter covering the National Assembly's sessions for the opposition newspaper LA PRENSA.

Discussion of a new constitution, the brainchild of the eight other commanders of the Sandinist revolution, will begin in February. It will be discussed by the National Assembly in which the FSLN enjoys a three to one majority.

In addition to the regular powers of a head of state, such as declaring a state of emergency or suspending legal rights in a crisis, Ortega will be able to decree or annul laws without having to account for his actions to the legislative branch.

Article 20 of the bill, described as "general provisions of the National Assembly," allows Ortega "to issue executive decrees having the force of law" in six special situations.

These six situations, however, include practically all possible situations of national life.

Clause 22 reads: "When a state of emergency is declared, the president of the Republic will be able to assume all legislative powers."

Enabled to declare a state of emergency in case of war, catastrophe, "or any other circumstance dictated by the defense of peace or the state's safety," the president will be able to assume the National Assembly's powers. This turns the Assembly into a colegislative body extremely fragile and subject to circumstance.

In the chapter regarding the drafting of bylaws, Article 24 stipulates that only representatives grouped "in a number no less than five" could introduce motions.

This will deprive four of the six political opposition organizations of the right to introduce bills. These organizations' participation will be limited to special commissions in charge of considering, but not proposing, the country's bylaws.

In addition to the FSLN, the other member groups of the National Assembly are: the Independent Liberal Party, PLI; the Democratic Conservative Party, PCD; the Popular Social Christian Party, PPSC; the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, PSN; the Communist Party of Nicaragua, PCdeN; and the Marxist-Leninist Popular Action Movement, MAP-ML.

Of these parties, only Liberals and Conservatives obtained more than five seats in the Assembly during the 4 November elections.

Thus, the discussion of bylaws will be limited to the FSLN, which will surely prevail over the weak resistance of the Liberals and Conservatives in the Assembly.

Of course, according to the bill introduced, Ortega would still retain the privilege of proposing laws.

Once bills are introduced by Assembly members, provided they have formed groups of more than five, the bills will be voted on to determine whether the Assembly's plenum will consider them. In other words, Article 27 assures that no bill will stand the least chance of approval without the consent of the Assembly's Sandinist majority, which is subordinate to the nine FSLN commanders.

To make sure that no law will never, under any circumstance, be passed without the government's approval, Ortega would be empowered "to veto any bill by rejecting it altogether or objecting to its nature." Despite all this, the bill on "general provisions of the National Assembly" goes even further.

According to Article 30, any member will be able to introduce motions or make proposals during sessions, provided these proposals do not have the nature of bills.

Article 31, perhaps one of the most dangerous for pluralism, states that "all motions must be presented to the Assembly secretary and read before they are discussed." The article adds: "Those motions that are clearly improper will be flatly rejected by the National Assembly president."

Thus, Commander Carlos Nunez, president of the Assembly, can determine which suggestions will be heard and dismiss those he considers inconvenient.

The Sandinists' democratic game at the new Assembly is clear: Only the FSLN can be right. The other political parties represented will be only spectators, on the condition that they remain silent. Furthermore, in the chapter dealing with the procedure for the drafting of the constitution, Articles 54 and 55 stipulate that a special commission will be formed to draft a constitution no later than 2 months after the approval of the bill on "general provisions."

According to Article 58, this special commission must complete its work before 10 January 1986. According to Article 56, this commission's members can be Assembly representatives or not.

Those who participate in the discussion without being Assembly members will be allowed to present their views before the Assembly plenum, but will not be allowed to vote on the final resolutions, according to Articles 59 to 60. Although this would have an apparently healthy influence for all national sectors, Article 59 clearly stresses: "In case of a difference of opinions, the majority's stance will prevail."

The FSLN is the majority and, despite the thousands of speeches that could be delivered against the FSLN's will, the FSLN's stance will always be imposed upon the Assembly and the new constitution.

Leaders of opposition parties that did not participate in the 4 November elections because they felt there were not enough democratic guarantees have said they will probably be invited to form part of the constitutional commission along with others, most of whom will be members of the so-called Sandinist rank and file organizations such as the Luisa Amanda Espinoza Association of Nicaraguan Women, Amnlae, and the 19 July Sandinist Youth Movement.

Opposition leaders feel that a mistake similar to the one committed during the 5 years of revolution will again be committed, pretending that all Nicaraguan women are represented by Amnlae or that all workers are represented by the Sandinist Central Organization of Workers, CST.

Regarding the planning of the special commission to draft the new constitution, the PPSC's Luis Vega Miranda said that his group wants to have a representative on that commission but with the right to be a voting member at the Assembly.

He added that it does not make any sense to ask for someone's opinion without allowing him to defend his opinion through his vote at the special commission.

Finally, the bill includes a chapter on the national budget that, according to official reports, will be 28 billion cordobas this year.

According to the bill, the budget must be discussed by a special National Assembly commission within 10 days.

The members of the budget commission can shift the figures around, but cannot exceed the total budget amount that will be presented by Ortega himself.

According to Article 49 of the bill, if the president disagrees with the amendments proposed by the Assembly, he can make his will prevail over that of the Assembly without any further Assembly discussion.

Article 50 stipulates that the amount apportioned for defense will be presented "in a round figure, without any breakdown," and the Assembly members will not be allowed to reduce this amount in any manner whatsoever.

Defense Minister Humberto Ortega, the president's brother, retains the right to disclose details of the country's military expenses.

On the day that the Sandinist president assumed office, 10 January, it was officially reported that the government's military expenses will be 40 percent of the total budget this year.

Article 51 adds that if after 10 days of discussions the Assembly does not approve the budget presented "it will be understood that the budget has been approved."

Although the FSLN has an overwhelming majority at the Assembly, Article 51 guarantees that the budget presented by Ortega will be approved without any difficulties despite criticism that it might elicit from opposition groups.

In agreement with Article 52 of the same bill, the publication of the general budget in the official publication LA GACETA is not necessary. This gives the budget the aura of a secret document.

Article 53 determines that upon the president's request the National Assembly can approve special budgets. In this manner, President Ortega practically becomes an all-powerful master of the national economy, enabled to increase or reduce the budget at will.

BRIEFS

SOVIET RED CROSS DONATION -- The Soviet Red Cross delivered 2 and 1/2 tons of medicine and surgical instruments to the Nicaraguan Red Cross on Friday. [Text] [Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 11 Feb 85 PA]

CASTRO DISCUSSES U.S., MAINTAINING PRINCIPLES

PA131708 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] President Fidel Castro has repeated that Cuba will not change one single principle to improve its relations with the United States.

During a U.S. television Public Broadcasting Service interview broadcast last night, Fidel Castro said that Cuba cannot be bought, in reference to statements made by White House spokesman Larry Speakes who said that Cuba's relations with the Soviet Union are the biggest obstacles between Washington and Havana.

The Cuban leader rejected charges that Cuba is a promoter of subversive activities in Latin America. He said that the United States wants to maintain an unjust social order that has meant poverty, hunger, underdevelopment, disease, and ignorance for the people of this hemisphere.

'OUR AMERICA' ON REAGAN'S REMARKS ON NICARAGUA

PA130008 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 11 Feb 85

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] In an address to Congress last Wednesday, U.S. President Ronald Reagan expressed his determination to continue supporting the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups and reiterated his concepts of freedom and democracy. In the style of the old colonists of the American West, the President proclaimed the greatness of his work and of the tasks that the U.S. Government must still carry out in order to achieve what he termed the well-being of peoples. However, the peoples, especially those in Latin America and the Caribbean, have nothing for which to thank the U.S. chief executive. For the great majority of the people in this subcontinent, the bourgeois freedom and democracy about which the president boasts merely reaffirms exploitation and repression by the oligarchies and other economic power groups to divest Latin America of its wealth at the expense of the blood and sweat of workers and peasants.

The peace that Reagan advocates is the peace of the graves for millions of Latin Americans, who every year suffer from hunger, illnesses, and other problems inherent to the capitalist system of exploitation, which the U.S. President praises. Reagan regards as terrorists those who oppose this type of peace, which is characteristic of capitalism. He threatens them with the empire's war machine and launches the abundant U.S. propaganda against them. This is what he is doing against the Salvadoran and Guatemalan revolutionaries and against the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua. In the latter case, according to the U.S. President, the ones truly fighting on behalf of their homeland are the counterrevolutionary groups, which he has been sponsoring during the last 5 years. These mercenaries and former members of dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard, backed today by the U.S. Government, are the same Somozists who killed and tortured thousands of Nicaraguan patriots during the period that preceded the revolutionary victory of July 1979 in Nicaragua. The Somozist bands operating from bases in Honduras and Costa Rica constitute not only an armed force against Nicaragua at the service of the United States, but also a source of banditry in Nicaragua's rural zones. The armed counterrevolutionaries do not exactly distinguish themselves in combat and they put up little resistance when they clash with the Sandinist People's Army units.

Organized into so-called task forces or regional commands, these groups dedicate a large part of their time to kidnapping and killing peasants, destroying harvests, rustling cattle, raping women, and raiding rural homes.

Many U.S. news reports have recently echoed the anti-Sandinist mercenaries' activities and although others do not tell the truth and either conceal or distort it, in wide sectors of U.S. society there has been a wave of opposition to the military and financial aid that Washington is giving to the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary groups, which are mostly comprised of former soldiers of Somoza's bloody tyranny.

The U.S. President's support for these groups demonstrates, on the one hand, the reactionary nature of his administration, and on the other, his fear that some U.S. congressmen might propose the suspension of U.S. support for the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries.

In order to back his arguments, he even charged that the Sandinist revolution oppresses the people. However, the Sandinist power's popularity was demonstrated last November, when over 70 percent of the Nicaraguan people voted for its candidates for president, vice president, and deputies to the National Assembly. These elections were the only honest democratic ones ever held in the history of that Central American nation, which was dominated for almost 50 years by the Somoza dynasty, an ally of the United States. This is evidently a maneuver by Reagan to deceive the U.S. public opinion and even the congressmen so they will endorse his aggressive policy in Central America, especially in Nicaragua.

REAGAN'S TIMES INTERVIEW ON NICARAGUA NOTED

FL131500 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1316 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Washington -- In an interview published today in THE NEW YORK TIMES, U.S. President Ronald Reagan has described as "necessary" the military aid the CIA gives the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries. Ignoring the legitimacy of the elections held last November in Nicaragua, Reagan said the so-called Sandinist government is a government that seized power militarily and was not elected by the people.

Although President Reagan faces congressional opposition to renewed financial aid to the anti-Sandinist bands, he reiterated to THE NEW YORK TIMES his idea that the counterrevolutionaries are genuine fighters for democracy.

When questioned regarding a substantive change in his Nicaraguan policy, he rejected any solution except the reestablishment of democracy in that country, as democracy is understood in the United States.

COMMENTARY CITES U.S. HUMAN RIGHTS REPORT

FL132116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1918 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Commentary by Andres Rodriguez]

[Text] The worst human rights violations on this continent occur in Cuba says the U.S. State Department openly in its annual report to Congress. Nevertheless, it is one thing to make a statement and another to present facts. The latter are generally so apparent that those who issue statements on this matter fall many times into flagrant contradictions.

The State Department in Washington issued pages and pages of supposed violations, and then on the last page disagrees with all that it has stated.

The basic necessities of the Cubans are met. The State Department recognizes this in its annual report to Congress. Cubans get an above average number of calories, the State Department says and acknowledges that Cubans have a life expectancy of nearly 75 years, a low infant mortality rate, and a very high literacy rate for men as well as women. All this was admitted by the U.S. State Department on the last page of the report to Congress, after having riddled Cuba with accusations of supposed human rights violations.

After writing pages and pages on what it called violations of Cuban human rights, the State Department finds itself forced to recognize, even if only in a summary on the last page, that Cubans, have a life expectancy of almost 75 years, a high literacy rate, and a diet which satisfies basic dietary requirements. We are definitely a people who enjoy, in spite of hostilities and blockades, a quality standard of living which is very humane.

How then can there be talk of human rights violations when we progressively live longer and better lives?

USSR AID TO NUCLEAR POWER PROJECT LAUDED

PA130226 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] Cuba will enter the atomic age completely when the nuclear energy plant begin built in (Saragua), Cienfuegos Province, begins operating in 1990.

The plant will have four reactors, each of which will generate 417 megawatts of power. This means that the energy generating capacity of each reactor will be higher than that of Cuba's entire energy system in 1959.

The work of the century in Cuba, as described by those building the plant, is the result of our country's economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries.

The project is based on the application of technological solutions that guarantee its safe operation. To this end, safety mechanisms have been provided, such as an active, triple-reserve nucleus cooling system and a passive, quadruple-reserve cooling system that operates without electricity. In addition, three physical barriers will separate the fissionable material from the products of fission and pressure-reducing systems will be installed in the retaining area.

Experience demonstrates that whenever a country decides to undertake a nuclear power program, it must of necessity confront new and complex technological and economic tasks. But, as in our case, if the country has not developed an industrial foundation and a scientific and technical tradition, then the effort has to be gigantic, to such an extent that, without effective international cooperation, the introduction of nuclear technology becomes practically impossible.

For this reason, the work of the Soviet specialists, who act as advisers to the project and share their knowledge with Cuban personnel, is commendable and decisive. For Cuba, a still underdeveloped country, nuclear energy is a fundamental factor in attaining the social and economic development to which we aspire. Therefore, the introduction of nuclear power in Cuba is not only a political decision that represents the need to acquire international prestige, it is also a decision which will affect the progress achieved at all levels of the Cuban society.

The fact that Cuba is the fourth Latin American country to initiate a peaceful, long-term nuclear program, preceded only by Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico, unquestionably demonstrates the advantages that socialist cooperation offers to a small, developing country.

The energy sector has been developing in Cuba since the triumph of the revolution in 1959, and has grown annually by nearly 10 percent. This means that, at this time, our country's energy-producing ability is nearly six times what it was before 1959, when such production was less than 400 megawatts.

At present, the final stages of the oil-generated energy projects are being implemented through the installation of a plant in Matanzas with French cooperation, and through the installation of another plant, to be installed east of Havana, which will be the biggest of all that we will have in Cuba. It will produce 1,300 megawatts of power and will be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

In addition, the first two reactors of the Cienfuegos' atomic energy plant are being installed. If this plant, which will be able to generate 417 megawatts in each reactor, needs repairs or is rendered out of order for other reasons, it is necessary to have a backup power system to prevent power outages that would affect industry and the population. Since Cuba can already generate more than 2,000 megawatts of power and the Matanzas and Havana plants will begin operating in a few years, the installation of the nuclear energy plant is not a great risk. Furthermore, Cuba has not ended its plans to develop nuclear energy. Talks have begun with the Soviet Union regarding another nuclear plant to be built in Holguin, while still another has been planned for installation in Cuba's western region.

This demonstrates that Cuba and its socialist friends will continue marching closely united in their efforts to improve their exemplary relations of socialist internationalism, in this case, as President Fidel Castro put it, for the peaceful use of the atom.

CONGOLESE EDUCATION MINISTER, DELEGATION ARRIVE

FL132122 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] A delegation of the Congolese Labor Party headed by Minister of Secondary and Higher Education Daniel Abibi, arrived last night in our country. Jose Felipe Carneado, a member of the party's Central Committee, and other party leaders and officials, received the distinguished visitors, who will carry out a broad program of activities.

MONTANE MEETS PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST PARTY'S CUNHAL

FL131318 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party [PCP], has met in Lisbon with Jesus Montane, alternate Politburo member and Central Committee Secretariat member.

The officials discussed the satisfactory level of relations between the two parties and expressed the desire to continue developing them. Cunhal and Montane also examined the parties' work in the framework of the circumstances of their respective countries. The alternate Politburo member conveyed greetings to the PCP secretary general from President Fidel Castro. Cunhal reciprocated with similar greetings. Montane traveled to Lisbon in response to an official invitation extended by the PCP leadership.

FOREIGN MINISTER MALMIERCA VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For Czechoslovak media coverage of the visit by Minister of Foreign Relations Ididoro Malmierca to Czechoslovakia, including his meetings with CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal and Foreign Affairs Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, and his comments on Nicaragua, see the 12 February Czechoslovakia section of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

MALMIERCA ARRIVES IN BULGARIA FOR TALKS

For Sofia media reportage of the trip to Bulgaria by Minister of Foreign Relations Isidoro Malmierca, see the Bulgaria section of the 13 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

VEIGA STRESSES RETAINING SERVICE WHILE ECONOMIZING

FL140220 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 14 Feb 85

[Text] One can save and make more with less by making rational and optimum use of all resources, without affecting services, the economy or the people, Roberto Veiga, alternate Politburo member and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions, said at the closing meeting of the national meeting of outstanding workers from the transport union.

The meeting was held at the Ministry of Foreign Trade's auditorium in Havana. Veiga added that there are those who believe the economic strategy should be one of saving, but saving is only one of the important basic factors. He underscored that those whose believe that saving means stopping taxis, buses, and trucks are in this way affecting service to the people.

UNION OF YOUNG COMMUNISTS HOLDS ASSESSMENT MEETING

FL111956 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Santiago de Cuba's youth have supported the conserving of fuel, electricity and resources; the technical economic plans; and defense tasks. This was reflected by the remarks of those attending the Union of Young Communists assessment meeting in Santiago de Cuba.

The meeting was chaired by Julio Camacho Aguilera, Politburo member and party first secretary in that region, and Jose Ramon Balaguer, member of the Central Committee Secretariat.

Delegates discussed the economy, referring mainly to saving, the fulfillment of production plans, and the role of youth in the sugarcane harvest.

COMMENTARY PRAISES WORK OF ROBOTICS DEPARTMENT

PA140058 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] A country like Cuba, which is working to radically change its economic base, must responsibly face the accelerated progress of science and technology in order to support its enormous effort, involving all its people, to construct a new society.

This is why computer science and robotics research are the focus of attention of our specialists, especially those (?factors) directly influencing our socioeconomic lives. [recording of robot speaking played]

What you have just heard is not science fiction; it is the result of patient work by a group of specialists of the Cuban Ministry of Iron and Steel Machinery Robotics Department. The technical name of their project is Technical Design Via the Use of the Computer and Numerical Control Applied to the Operation of Mechanical Lathes.

This device was displayed last year in the capital and it was admired by mechanical lathe operators because it will bring considerable progress to the field of manufacturing complex spare parts.

With numerical control, via a computer to the mechanical machines, the equipment follows an established program. This allows operators with little experience to manufacture highly complex parts, using traditional methods previously employed by only very experienced lathe operators.

In addition, the spare part designer can make modifications in the program that accompanies the lathe. This allows his work to be as perfect and as complete as possible. [recording of robot speaking played again]

This ingenious device, which is part of the work of the Robotics Department, is able to communicate with the operator via a voice synthesizer. However, let us allow physicist (Roberto Omni), member of that institution, to explain more about this innovation.

[Begin recording] An additional fact that adds interest to this work is the introduction of a voice synthesizer in this (?project). This allows the instructions and suggestions to not only be visually displayed on a television screen, or through lights, or numerals, etc., but also to be conveyed via audio. The synthesizer that we are using is an actual synthesizer, that is, the information previously fed into the computer is in numerical form; in other words, in written form. With the help of a synthesizer, the computer translates that input and produces phonetic sequences equivalent to the spoken language. [end recording]

SEVERAL DEATHS RESULT FROM DOMINICAN STRIKE

FL122200 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1935 GMT 12 Feb 85

[Text] Two deaths and an undetermined number of detained people was the result of the military's repression in yesterday's general strike in the Dominican Republic that ended this morning.

The nationwide strike called by more than 50 political organizations and committees for popular struggle was held in protest of across the board price increases and other IMF-dictated economic measures, which further worsened the Dominicans precarious living conditions.

In Santo Domingo, a 17-year-old youth, was killed by bullets fired by a military patrol who said they ordered the youth, who was on a motorcycle, to stop.

In Santiago de los Caballeros city, a 10-year-old boy died from a bullet wound he received during a demonstration, which Dominican Army troops attacked.

Groups of youths burnt tires, erected barriers, and threw homemade bombs at several locations. The country was virtually paralyzed during yesterday's general strike.

Dozens of arrests were made, but the police have been silent on this matter and on political and union leaders who are on a hunger strike.

In a maneuver to discredit the strike, the Dominican Government concentrated several hundred of its supporters in front of the headquarters of the governing Dominican Revolutionary Party, but it was unsuccessful in its objective because the general strike was described as a success by the organizers.

President Salvador Jorge Blanco will give a speech tonight over radio and television, and observers have said that he will announce a lowering of basic foodstuff prices because of the climate of social tension brought about by the IMF-imposed measures.

COMMENTARY ANALYZES CHILEAN POLITICAL SITUATION

FL132006 Havana Television Service in Spanish 1242 GMT 13 Feb 85

[International commentary by Isabel Lage and Francisco Ramirez, during the "Revista de la Manana" program -- live]

[Excerpts] [Lage] We are going to discuss the worsening of the tense political situation in Chile since General Augusto Pinochet requested the resignation of his entire cabinet 48 hours ago, and yesterday designated two ministers: the ministers of interior and finance. The minister of interior was Sergio Onofre Jarpa, appointed in 1983, he has been replaced by Ricardo Garcia, about whose experience and politics we have no information. The minister of finance was Luis Escobar and [words indistinct], banker and lawyer, was appointed. The replacement of these two portfolios, which are considered to be key appointments in any government, indicates Pinochet's situation, if we consider that Sergio Onofre has had discrepancies, not deep but conceptual. In this case, Onofre had sought a dialogue with the moderate opposition to try to find a solution to the crisis that exists in Chile. We have to point out, Ramirez, that the changes Augusto Pinochet has made in these two portfolios indicate that he is seizing greater power, in this case through the Ministry of Interior, because this new person is not really going to be able to run the Ministry of Interior, which is going to be centered on Pinochet.

[Ramirez] The dismissal of the Chilean cabinet and the replacement of only two ministers is a clear example of the situation facing the military dictatorship now, which does not have a policy [words indistinct] economic and social problems the country is facing. This crisis for Pinochet is manifested in many ways: the growing opposition of the people, and the incorporation of large groups into this struggle. Recently, Monica Madariaga, a diplomat closely linked to Pinochet who was the Chilean ambassador to the Organization of American States, resigned giving an explanation for her resignation, an explanation presented from the center-right point of view. The explanation given by the different sectors for the dismissal of the cabinet indicates that Pinochet intends to follow a repressive policy, including insisting on the IMF line that [words indistinct] impression of economic disaster. This can be exemplified by the case of the new minister of finance, Ricardo Garcia, a virtually unknown 51-year-old lawyer, and Hernan Bucci in finance, who is a graduate of the University of Chicago and belongs to the so-called Chicago boys [preceding word in English] group from the United States. I believe that, apart from the resignation of this cabinet, I think it was the 16th, [words indistinct] the crisis, the instability of the government, sooner or later Pinochet will have to leave. The dictator's days are numbered. The people's struggle, a national strike is being organized for 30 April and a new day of protest, will overthrow the dictatorship, which is sustaining itself only through the systematic application of terror, which is the way it took power in 1973. This not only awakens indignation in Chile but also worries circles close to the U.S. Administration.

[Lage] Ramirez, I think at this time the United States, despite the fact it fathered the regime, no longer wants Pinochet to stay in power. Because the United States, through its assistant secretary of state for Latin American affairs, issued a statement last January of what Chile meant to the United States at that time, saying [words indistinct] President Ronald Reagan. American Ambassador to Chile James Theberge is the same one who was in Managua during the last stage of the Somoza regime, and it is rumored in government circles he will be replaced by the ambassador to India because he has not been able to find a solution [words indistinct] because the American ambassador has not been able to resolve the Chilean situation. This is because the United States wants to achieve the democratization of Chile and has worked to do so because it has been stimulating the creation of organizations and last year, for example, the Democratic Alliance, which was created [changes thought] this group, Sergio Onofre Jarpa, the minister of the interior who was replaced, was considered the person closest to this group. He, individually, behind Pinochet's back, favored moderate dialogue with these center-right groups. Why? To try, he was the Americans' man, to find an out for the dictatorship, which is now becoming obsolete for Chile, this is something we all know, it was also for the so-called policy the United States if trying to use in the area. Because undoubtedly, with the changes taking place in the southern cone, in Uruguay, in Argentina, the Pinochet dictatorhsip is now inoperable for the U.S. Government, which wants to maintain a system there responsive to its interests. But not a true democracy, by any means.

[Ramirez] As we can observe in its strategy for Chile that the United States is trying to isolate the left, especially the radical left, represented by the Popular Democratic Movement. This is the reason for the clear maneuver to achieve the unconstitutionality of these parties and maintain their proscription, leaving the political field to the central right, the bourgeoise parties with which the United States is attempting to reach political agreement for fear that the anger of the people, the deterioration of the situation, may end in radicalized solutions that the United States logically, from the point of view of what it considers its vital interests, finds unacceptable. This is the reason for all those maneuvers. Nevertheless, we must remember that the United States helped Pinochet to assume power and, as you were saying, it will try to keep him in place as long as it can although it is trying to find a replacement for him.

The sectors opposed to the regime understand that without direct action taken against the dictator, he will not fall. It is empirically clear that Pinochet is finished but he has to be pushed. The masses of Chilean people have understood this perfectly.

[Lage] This is why we have been observing the radicalization of the popular movement in Chile, using, as you said, different means of struggle.

[Ramirez] As we said at the beginning, the fall of the dictatorship is historically inevitable as is Chile's return to democracy. The United States is trying to keep these events, which it recognizes it cannot be stopped...[rephrases] These events do not mean a social explosion that will gravely affect its interest in the area, especially bearing in mind the fact that there is a group of nations that has taken the democratic path of a return to civilization.

JORGE BLANCO ANNOUNCES PRICE DECREASES

FL130350 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0245 GMT 13 Feb 85

[By special correspondent Mariela Chazaro]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Feb (NOTIMEX) -- Dominican Republic President Salvador Jorge Blanco said tonight that the present government will not allow itself to be overthrown or any attempts to change the nation's democratic administration, which is the result of the will of the Domincian people.

Blanco spoke to the nation over television and radio explaining the country's economic situation. He also expressed concern over the difficult times the Dominican people are living through. Referring to the 24 hour strike on 11 February, he underscored that the Dominican Republic is not in a situation where it can stop its business activities, because this entails a high cost and gives a negative image at the international level.

Jorge Blanco said: My government will not be demagogic, but realistic, and it will try to increase productivity in all of the nation's sectors, implement social programs, and (?subsidize) the poorer sectors of the population.

The Dominican president announced, during the 40-minute speech to the nation, that starting tomorrow, prices will decrease for cooking oil, noodles, soap, and rice, and that the price of bread will be stablized. He also exempted from taxes, [word indistinct] codfish and sardines, and announced that the government will subsidize the production of electricity and milk. The latter, he said, would be distributed through special programs to the poorer sectors.

He assured the people that the price of basic foodstuffs would be respected and warned that the General Directorate of Price Controls will punish any abuses by businessmen, whom he urged on to cooperate and not speculate to add to the heavy burden which the Dominican people are bearing due to the substantial reduction in their purchasing power.

Blanco said the government controls and will continue to remain in control of the nation with the help of the miltiary and police.

10-Percent Wage Increase

FL131602 Hilversum International Service in English 1030 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] President Jorge Blanco of the Dominican Republic has reduced the prices of milk, bread, and olive oil. Last month, the prices of these products were increased dramatically and this sparked strikes and demonstrations in which four people were killed. In a television address President Blanco said that the price cuts were introduced to prevent new disturbances. He also announced a general wage increase of 10 percent.

Last month's steep increases in the prices of food and oil products were part of a package of austerity measures. They were conditioned by the IMF to obtain new credits.

PQD LEADER COMMENTS ON RECENT STRIKES

FL130330 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 2300 GMT 12 Feb 85

[By special correspondent Mariela Chazaro Argudin]

[Excerpt] Santo Domingo, 12 Feb 85 (NOTIMEX) -- General Elias Wessin has said that the general strike held here yesterday, 11 February was not only a national plebiscite but a serious warning to the government of what an unhappy or dissatisfied people capable of doing.

The president of the Quisgueyan Democratic Party [PQD] said that despite the government's efforts of pretending otherwise, the strike was real and widespread. He said that officials should learn an unforgettable lesson from this movement if they are truly interested in preserving the nation's political stability.

He said that in his judgment, the national movement of peaceful protest is best promoted by the government, but that the government had confused governing with power and forgot that the people have absolute power and are the ones who can grant it or take it away according to their wishes.

PRESIDENT CALLS OFF SEARCH FOR PLD MEMBERS

FL140028 Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 2200 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Excerpts] President Salvador Jorge Blanco this afternoon ordered the police to stop searching for eight city council members of the Dominican Liberation Party [PLD] which had published a communique considered defamatory by the government. This information was supplied by Attorney General Dr Americo Espinal who said the president had ordered an end to the search for the PLD (?leaders) in order to contribute to the climate of peace which is the Dominican people's right.

[Begin Espinal recording] As of this moment the eight council members, Luis Fernandez, Rafael Espinal, Joaguin Geronimo, Dr Ramon A. Blanco Fernandez, Ramon Tejeda, Maritsa Lopez, Leticia Pena, and Luis Tomas Oviedo, can return to their homes and to their work at the National District's city council, and they are free to travel the city. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the attorney general promised to order an investigation into allegations by several leftist and union leaders who said that while they were in jail they had been severely beaten. Dr Americo Espinal said it would be very hard for this to have occurred because it is not the policy of the Armed Forces or the police to beat people being held.

BERMUDA

MINISTER SAYS TOURISM FELL 6.8 PERCENT IN 1984

FL131832 Bridgetown CANA in English 1908 GMT 11 Feb 85

[Text] Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb 11, CANA -- Bermuda's tourism, the bread and butter industry of this affluent British colony, fell by 6.8 per cent last year, Tourism Minister Irving Pearman announced. Visitors for 1984 totalled 528,871, down from 567,710 the previous year. Bermuda's record tourism year was 1980 when more than 609,000 visitors came here. Last year's tourists arriving by air fell by 6.6 per cent -- from 446,864 to 417,461 -- while cruise ship business declined by 7.8 per cent. A total of 125 ship calls produced 111,410 passengers in 1983. Pearman said he anticipated 156 ship calls being made during this year's cruise season, which runs from April to November. Although last year's overall figures were down, there was one bright note -- December's visitors totalling 15,676 represented a 4.6 per cent increase on the 15,067 who came in the same month the previous year.

JAMAICA

PNP POLICIES MUST CHANGE BEFORE ELECTIONS CALLED

FL131852 Bridgetown CANA in English 1828 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, Feb 13, CANA -- Prime Minister Edward Seaga will not bow to calls for early general elections unless there was massive loss of confidence and the opposition Peoples National Party (PNP) shows a clear policy alternative, according to ruling Jamaica Labour Party (JLP) Chairman Bruce Golding. An election would be called if we feel that our mandate is insecure and will not allow us to command the level of authority and responsiveness out there that we need from the people, Golding, construction minister in Seaga's government, told Kiwanis Club members.

The PNP boycotted national elections in December 1983 to protest the then outdated voters register and government's failure to implement promised voter reform. It has been contending that its call for urgent elections was a moral issue to restore legitimacy to the parliamentary system, and not about policy alternatives. But, the government has been pressing the PNP to say exactly what it would do in government, in the face of Jamaica's deep economic crisis, and Golding declared: Let them offer the people not only an opportunity for change, but a clear prescription of that change. Only then can their call for elections now have any relevance whatsoever.

Opinion polls and political commentators say the PNP would win any election called at this time. General elections in Jamaica are five-yearly.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

GOVT TO ACCEPT AMOCO PAYMENTS IN CRUDE OIL

FL131944 Bonaire Trans World Radio in English 1130 GMT 13 Feb 85

[Text] The Trinidad and Tobago Government may begin accepting payments from the Amoco Oil Company in crude oil rather than cash. Energy Minister Patrick Manning said Monday a change will take place only if the transfer of low sulfur content crude is feasible. Under a new arrangement, the government can take up to 12.5 percent of an estimated 100,000 barrels a day from Amoco in royalties.